

Racial Co-operation - 1913 Conferences, White.

GOVERNOR MANN The Constitution MADE PRESIDENT Atlanta, Georgia 4/29/13

Dr. John E. White Elected
First Vice President of the
Southern Sociological Con-
gress Last Night.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

The Southern Sociological con-
gress will close its second annual
conference today. The following
program will be carried out at the
general session, to be held this
morning, at which all the delegates
will attend:

Wesley Memorial church, Tuesday,
9:30 a. m.

Music, singing of "America" by
congress.

Prayer—Bishop C. K. Nelson, At-
lanta, Ga.

Address, "The White Man's Task
in the Uplift of the Negro"—Dr. A.
J. Barton, superintendent of Bap-
tist educational work in Texas,
Waco, Texas.

Address, "Politics and Social Ser-
vice"—Dr. Paxton Hibben, New York
city.

Address, "The Travelers' Aid Work
of America"—Orin C. Baker, general
secretary, New York city.

Address, "The Relation of Educa-
tion to Social Progress"—Dr. Henry
F. Cope, general secretary of the
Religious Educational association,
Chicago, Ill.

Address, "The Sociological Message
of the World's Peace Movement"—
Professor H. C. White, University of
Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Address, "The Drag on Modern
Civilization"—Dr. Henry Stiles Brad-
ley, Worcester, Mass.

The afternoon conferences will be
held as follows:

Organized charities, Wesley Me-
morial church.

Public health, First Baptist
church, 2:30 p. m.

Courts and prisons, First Baptist
Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Child welfare, First Methodist
church, 2:30 p. m.

Race problems, Baptist Taberna-
cle.

Church and social service, Central
Congregational church.

Travelers' Aid, First Methodist
Sunday school.

The final session will be held to-
night at 8 o'clock in the Wesley
Memorial church.

The program is as follows:

Music, singing of "America" by
congress.

Prayer—Dr. Richard Orme Flinn,
Atlanta, Ga.

Business session.

Address, "The Hour of Opportu-
nity of the Church for Social Ser-
vice"—Dr. John A. Rice, Fort Worth,
Texas.

Address, "The Call and Qualifica-
tions of the Social Worker"—Dr.
Henry F. Cope, general secretary,
Religious Education association,
Chicago, Ill.

Symposium—Minute messages
from members.
Benediction.

Governor William H. Mann, of Vir-
ginia, was unanimously elected pres-
ident of the Southern Sociological con-
gress at its general session in Wes-
ley Memorial church last night. In
selecting his name to go before the
congress, the committee went on re-
cord as saying "that in selecting Gov-
ernor Mann they were sure that they
had a man who had the interest of his
countrymen at heart, and would serve
the congress with the best of his abil-
ity."

Dr. John E. White, of Atlanta, was
elected first vice president, and Mrs.
J. A. Baker, of Houston, Texas, sec-
ond vice president.

When Dr. J. E. McCulloch's name
was given for unanimous election as
general secretary, the audience broke
forth in applause as recognition of his
work, and it was several minutes be-
fore his election could be officially pro-
nounced by Chairman DeWitt.

Mr. D. E. Holderness, of Nashville,
was also re-elected treasurer.

Committee for Next Meeting.

J. H. DeWitt, J. E. McCulloch, J. T.
Mason, A. J. McKelway and C. S. Potts
were appointed a committee on the time
and place for the next congress.

This committee will meet this morn-
ing at 8:30 o'clock in the parlors of
the Piedmont hotel. While it has not
been definitely announced as to what
city will get the congress the next
time, it seems to be the general opin-
ion that Houston will be the next
meeting place, as that city has been
making strenuous inducements to get
the workers there for 1914.

One of the interesting features of
the night session was the address of
Alexander Johnson, secretary of the
national conference of charities and
correction, on "The blight of feeble-
mindedness and the conservation of
mental health."

Mr. Johnson illustrated his address
with a half a hundred lantern slides
showing a number of pictures of the
various types of feeble-minded per-
sons, and their pedigrees.

"I think that if every criminal judge
was required to spend at least one
day in jail, he would be a better
judge," said Warden W. H. Whittaker,
of the District of Columbia Prison
farm, at the meeting of the conference
on courts and prisons, held under the
auspices of the Southern Sociological
congress.

"Nothing that would humiliate the
man should be practiced in these in-
stitutions," he said, speaking of pris-
ons. "There should be no stripes, no
locksteps, no handcuffs, no shackles,
and the men should be used only on
constructive and edifying work."

The federal jail bill was heartily

indorsed by the conference, and it
was moved that all of the members
communicate with their congressman,
urging the passage of this law, allow-
ing inspection of prisons where fed-
eral prisoners are incarcerated.

Girls' Reformatory Wanted.

A resolution introduced by Prof. C.
S. Potts, of the University of Texas,
favoring the establishment of a girls'
reformatory, was also passed. The
resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, We, the section on courts
and prisons of the Southern Sociologi-
cal congress, have learned that a bill
is pending before the legislature of
Georgia proposing to establish an in-
dustrial school for girls, therefore, be
it resolved, That while this congress
does not wish to interfere with the
affairs of any state, we desire to ex-
press our earnest desire that not only
Georgia, but all the other states here
represented, should make provisions
for this unfortunate class."

"One of our great troubles here in
Georgia is that there is a different
brand of punishment in each county
for convicts," said Phillip Weltner,
secretary of the Georgia Prison asso-
ciation. "Very frequently we have re-
quests from the men to be transferred
to other camps, and there is a con-
stant spirit of unrest."

"We greatly need reform here in
Georgia. I believe in agitation of the
proper sort—for such generally brings
good results."

A. J. G. Wells, superintendent of
Kentucky State reformatory, spoke at
length on his institution, and gave
emphasis to the fact enunciated by
Mr. Whittaker.

Industrial Work Described.

The work of the Tennessee Indus-
trial school was described by Professor
W. C. Kilvington, superintendent of
that institution. The remarkable
work of making supposed incorrigi-
ble boys and girls good normal chil-
dren was described by Professor Kil-
vington. The wholesome environment
of the industrial school was so much
above that of the homes from which
many of the children came, that it
was easily noticed that many of the
supposed incorrigible was simply the
victims of their environment.

Professor Morris Parmalee, of the
University of Missouri, spoke on
"Needed Reforms in Criminal Pro-
cedure."

"The prosecuting of crime could be
made much less cumbersome by mak-
ing it possible to prosecute in the
most if not all felonious offenses by
means of an information prepared by a
prosecuting officer, instead of an in-
dictment. Thus would be swept away
the cumbersome method in indicting
by a grand jury," he said.

The power of the trial judge should
be greater in conducting the trial, in
summing up the evidence at the end
and in commenting upon it before the
jury. The right of appeal is now be-
ing greatly abused in this country.
In England and elsewhere, the press
is forbidden under rather severe pen-
alties from expressing opinions on
questions at issue in courts, before a
judicial decision has been reached. In
this country, however, there is very
little restraint upon the press. The
press should be forbidden, therefore,
from commenting upon the questions

at issue in a court.

Mob Member a Murderer.

"The man that sanctions a mob is
an anarchist—a man who joins a mob
is a murderer," said Professor W. O.
Scroggs, of the University of Lou-
isiana, speaking at the conference on
race problems at the Baptist Taber-
nacle.

"Where the white man is guilty of
injustice no merely external reforms
will suffice. Such injustice is an out-
ward sign of a lack of inward grace.
There must be a reform of men's
souls. Better education, higher ideals,
a general awakening of mind and
spirit, the substitution of reason for
prejudice and tradition, the socializa-
tion of religion—these are the funda-
mental needs of the hour."

W. D. Weatherford, of Nashville,
Tenn., pleaded for better support of the
negro schools.

"We must put more money into our
negro schools in order to make the
buildings decent," he said. "We must
have a new curriculum for our negro
children. We must have better train-
ed teachers and we must have better
school supervision if we are to be
helpful to the negro's uplift."

Dr. C. V. Romans, a negro physician
from Nashville, spoke as follows on the
relation of the races:

"If the white people and the black
people in this glorious southland of
ours ever understand each other, racial
self-respect will safeguard the purlieus
of racial integrity; and in matters of
common welfare, co-operation will dis-
place antagonism."

Man's sole right to pre-eminence over
his animal kinsmen is his intellectual-
ity. The mind makes the man. "As a
man thinketh in his heart, so is he."
Thoughts, not bites, win the battle of
life. No man is ever going to think
more of you than he does of himself.
The highest ethical ideal ever lived or
preached enjoined that you love your
neighbor as yourself. Sane altruism
is the gihhest and truest egoism."

Organized Charity Work.

At the conference of organized char-
ity, in the afternoon at Wesley Me-
morial church, James P. Kranz, of
Memphis, Tenn., read a paper on
"Work With Directors and Contribu-
tors in Organized Charity." He said:
"A board of directors should represent
a miniature community. It should
have represented the dominant racial
elements, the three large religious di-
visions, the business and labor world,
the political alignments and the cul-
ture of the community. The commit-
tees should have those on them who
are familiar with the work of the
particular department that they work
under, and should reflect the attitude
of the community with which they
work. The general secretary should
be absolutely in control of the techni-
cal meetings were held and a
number of valuable papers read. "The
Extent of Child Labor in the South"
was an exhaustive treatise read by Dr.
A. J. McKelway at the First Metho-
dist church.

Segregated Vice.

At the general session, held in the
Wesley Memorial church last night,
Clifford G. Roe, of Chicago, gave an
address of the war on "Segregated
vice." Mr. Roe is an attorney of Chi-
cago who became so interested in the
work of eliminating the white slave
traffic that he gave up the practice

of law to fight the social evil.

Mr. Roe said there is no necessary
evil. It is a fact that most prosti-
tutes are defective, and if we are to
eliminate this great evil we must de-
velop our boys and girls in a more
wholesome environment, physical and
moral. We ought never, however, to
license the social evil. It is a menace
to society and therefore should be elim-
inated.

Dr. E. M. Poteat, of Greenville, S. C.,
spoke on "Our National Stewardship."
He laid emphasis on the responsibili-
ties that are laid upon us by our ad-
vanced civilization.

Dr. Alex Johnson said: "Our present
methods with the army of defective
delinquents are utterly useless and are
very costly. To imprison people for
short terms, and send them out, mere-
ly to have them commit some new
crime or depredation and go over the
whole costly process of arrest, trial,
commitment and detention again and
again, is one of the conspicuously fool-
ish proceedings of which every state
in the union is guilty."

"It has been demonstrated that de-
fects introduced into a family by one
feeble-minded girl came down through
six generations in an increasing stream
of evil; that all the feeble-minded pa-
tents always have feeble-minded chil-
dren; that all of the other social evils,
such as alcoholism, crime, insanity,
etc., are closely connected with the one
great defect."

"In a word, if this defective condi-
tion could be eliminated, every social
burden would be made lighter and
some would cease to be."

"Value of Team Work" was dis-
cussed by R. T. Solensten, of Jackson-
ville, Fla.: "Co-operation is the word
of the hour. Everywhere we see the
necessity of this. In the business and
commercial world it is absolutely nec-
essary, and in our social and philan-
thropic work a necessity. With good
co-operation between all social agen-
cies the work will be done more effi-
ciently and more economically, and
the beneficiaries of charity will not
have the stigma of paupers placed
upon them, because they will be han-
dled intelligently and made independ-
ent."

Dr. Wilmer Preaches.

Addressing the afternoon session of
the conference on the church and so-
cial circle, held in the Central Con-
gregational church, Dr. C. B. Wilmer,
of Atlanta, spoke on "Denominational-
ism as an Aid and as a Hindrance to
the Kingdom of God." He said that
not only different varieties of Chris-
tian churches, but all who believe in
God and the ultimate triumph of His
kingdom can be included under the
word "denomination."

The kingdom of God means the reign
of God in the hearts of men and in
the business of the world. The word
"God" means that absolute truth, duty
and goodness of the universe. If all
religious people were united there will
be brought to bear on our human prob-
lems a stronger force than is now pos-
sible in our divided state.

Following Dr. Wilmer, Dr. Henry A.
Atkinson of Chicago, addressed the con-
ference on "Co-Operative Efforts of
the Church and Organized Labor in Be-
half of Social Health and Justice,"
his splendid paper being frequently in-
terrupted by applause of his hearers.

Dr. Atkinson declared his belief that
the best and most plausible way out

of most of the industrial evils now faced by the world was through the co-operation of the church and organized labor, a co-operation which should be easily attained because of the fact that in the last analysis those things for which the church stands in this respect are exactly the same things for which labor unionism is striving. The chief aim of all sociological work, said Dr. Atkinson, was the raising of the standard of the masses, which would mean an equal reduction in the social evils of the day.

Slipshod Work Is Bad.

In addressing the afternoon meeting of the conference on travelers' aid work at the First Methodist church, Orin C. Baker, of New York, declared that the more work and agitation done in a slipshod way against vice only made vice more active and more systematized in its operations.

He was followed by Dr. Anna Brown, national representative of the Y. W. C. A., who spoke on the travelers' aid work of her organization. In her address Mrs. Brown made an eloquent appeal for a national travelers' aid association, and went in detail into the conditions which made such an organization a vital necessity.

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Registration Needed.

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boys.

"When I first started the work," he said, "I used to catch the boys shooting craps in the alleys, smoking cigarettes, etc. Gradually I got them into our club. I showed them that it was possible to have a rip-roaring good time without breaking any of the ten commandments."

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The executive committee will meet in session this afternoon in the parlors of the Piedmont hotel at 3 o'clock.

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The address of welcome for Atlanta will be delivered by Mayor James G. Woodward, and the address for Georgia by Governor Joseph M. Brown. Chancellor James H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt university, will respond in behalf of the congress and the pro-

gram of the congress will be read by Dr. John E. White. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, will deliver his address, "The South's Challenge for a Better Nation."

The various committees at work in Atlanta have prepared everything for the convenience of the visitors. The information and registration bureaus were officially opened in the Y. M. C. A. yesterday.

Discuss Mountain Work.

The initial effort of all Christian denominations to combine their forces for the mountain section educational work took form yesterday in the first meeting of the teachers and industrial workers of the southern Appalachian mountain region in the North Avenue Presbyterian church.

For the past ten years the work done in the mountainous section of the south has been overlapped, so to speak, by all denominations having their individual training schools working against each other, practically. The purpose of this conference was to combine these forces, making the work easier and the forces for good stronger.

Rev. W. E. Hudson, of Winchester, Ky., made the opening address, "Geography and the Extent of the Mountain Problem." John C. Campbell, of the Russell Sage foundation, addressed the gathering on "The Survey of Facts and Forces and Institutions."

Frost Tells of Work Done.

The closing meeting was held last night, when President William G. Frost, of Berea, Ky., spoke of the southern mountaineer. In describing the work done so far among the mountaineers President Frost said:

"We must enter into this work with the firm determination to find a way or make it whereby we shall bring the best which enlightened religion and true science has into the home and lives of our friends in the mountains. We are called upon, therefore, to be original and constructive in school and church methods. And if we are great enough we shall make inventions and discoveries which will be of worth far beyond the mountain region. If we can really solve the rural problems for these mountains we shall solve them for the whole world."

"We must help and not hinder one another. We are all of us guilty here today that we did not call this conference many years ago. We may not be sinners above others, but someone is surely to blame that different religious bodies have worked in the

same field, not only without co-operation, but in actual hostility. I have known a mountain preacher deliberately to upset the appointments of a brother minister of another denomination who was working in the same territory. I have known one Chris-

tian body to establish, one after another, twenty schools, locating them just where some other Christians had begun a hopeful work. I have my possession letters written by Christian men and women for the purpose of drawing away students from

other schools and for the purpose of defaming, crippling and destroying the work of other followers of Christ whom they seem to envy or suspect.

"We must work with the newly developing public schools. The public schools in the mountains are new and crude, managed in large part by men who did not come up through the public schools themselves, but it is for us to do all that within us lies to make these schools effective. We are co-operators and not rivals. There must always be the public schools sustained by the state and the religious schools sustained by the church. These will supplement one the other, but the relation between them must always be that of mutual helpfulness."

Prominent Delegates Coming.

Among the prominent men who will arrive today are: Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt; Dr. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina; Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Owen Lovejoy, general secretary of the national child labor committee, of New York city; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, director of the federal children's bureau, of Washington, D. C.; Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, of New Orleans; Dr. Lucius P. Brown, state food and drugs inspector; Professor E. Stagg Whitin, Columbia university; Dr. John Inlder, secretary of the National Housing association, of New York city; Bishop Robert Strange, Wilmington, N. C., and hundreds of experts in all lines of education, ministerial and sociological work. Owing to an attack of appendicitis Governor Mann, of Virginia, will not be present.

The official headquarters of the congress will be on the second floor of the Y. M. C. A., Auburn avenue and Pevor street. J. E. McCulloch, general secretary of the congress, with his corps of workers, will be in charge here.

Employment Bureau to Be Feature.

One of the features of the congress will be the employment bureau for sociological workers. There are always a large number present who represent boards of directors of institutions and social agencies, who come for the inspiration and information that they can take back to their respective fields, and many of them are seeking efficient social workers for their particular organizations. Likewise there are social workers coming to the congress desiring positions in newer fields. This employment bureau will act as a general clearing house for all such and the visitors are urged to make full use of it.

This employment bureau will be under the direction of the American Interchurch college and the secretaries will endeavor to aid the work and the worker to find each other.

General meetings of the congress will be held in Wesley Memorial church Friday night, Sunday night, Monday night, Tuesday morning and Tuesday night. In the Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

Places of Meetings.

Department conferences will be held Saturday morning and afternoon, Monday morning and afternoon and Tuesday afternoon. Places of meeting and chairmen of committees are as follows:

Organized Charities—J. C. Logan, of Atlanta, meets in Wesley Memorial church Saturday at 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Courts and Prisons—Hon. John H. DeWitt, Nashville, chairman; meets in First Baptist Sunday school Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

Public Health—Dr. W. S. Rankin, Raleigh, N. C., chairman; meets in

First Baptist church Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

Child Welfare—Dr. A. J. McKelway, Washington, D. C., chairman; meets in First Methodist church Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

Travelers' Aid—First Methodist Sunday school; O. L. Steel, chairman; meets Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. and 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Church and Social Service—Dr. John A. Rice, chairman; meets in Central Congregational church Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m., and Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

Race Problems—Dr. J. H. Dillard, New Orleans, chairman; meets in Baptist Tabernacle Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

The Georgia section of the woman's welfare department of the National Civic Federation has issued an invitation to the officers, delegates and guests of the Southern Sociological Congress to a reception at the Piedmont Driving club Tuesday afternoon, April 29, from 4:30 till 6 o'clock. It is hoped that all the visitors will be in a

*Education
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File with Board of Conference*

of most of the industrial evils now faced by the world was through the co-operation of the church and organized labor, a co-operation which should be easily attained because of the fact that in the last analysis those things for which the church stands in this respect are exactly the same things for which labor unionism is striving. The chief aim of all sociological work, said Dr. Atkinson, was the raising of the standard of the masses, which would mean an equal reduction in the social evils of the day.

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The initial effort of all Christian denominations to combine their forces for the mountain section educational work took form yesterday in the first meeting of the teachers and industrial workers of the southern Appalachian mountain region in the North Avenue Presbyterian church.

For the past ten years the work done in the mountainous section of the south has been overlapped, so to speak, by all denominations having their individual training schools working against each other, practically. The purpose of this conference was to combine these forces, making the work easier and the forces for good stronger.

Rev. W. E. Hudson, of Winchester, Ky., made the opening address, "Geography and the Extent of the Mountain Problem." John C. Campbell, of the Russell Sage foundation, addressed the gathering on "The Survey of Facts and Forces and Institutions."

Frost Tells of Work Done.

The closing meeting was held last night, when President William G. Frost, of Berea, Ky., spoke of the southern mountaineer. In describing the work done so far among the mountaineers President Frost said:

"We must enter into this work with the firm determination to find a way or make it whereby we shall bring the best which enlightened religion and true science has into the home and lives of our friends in the mountains. We are called upon, therefore, to be original and constructive in school and church methods. And if we are great enough we shall make inventions and discoveries which will be of worth far beyond the mountain region. If we can really solve the rural problems for these mountains we shall solve them for the whole world."

"We must help and not hinder one another. We are all of us guilty here today that we did not call this conference many years ago. We may not be sinners above others, but someone is surely to blame that different religious bodies have worked in the

same field, not only without co-operation, but in actual hostility. I have known a mountain preacher deliberately to upset the appointments of a brother minister of another denomination who was working in the same territory. I have known one Christian body to establish, one after another, twenty schools, locating them just where some other Christians had begun a hopeful work. I have in my possession letters written by Christian men and women for the purpose of drawing away students from

other schools and for the purpose of defaming, crippling and destroying the work of other followers of Christ whom they seem to envy or suspect.

"We must work with the newly developing public schools. The public schools in the mountains are new and crude, managed in large part by men who did not come up through the public schools themselves, but it is for us to do all that within us lies to make these schools effective. We are co-operators and not rivals. There must always be the public schools sustained by the state and the religious schools sustained by the church. These will supplement one the other, but the relation between them must always be that of mutual helpfulness."

Prominent Delegates Coming.

Among the prominent men who will arrive today are: Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt; Dr. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina; Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Owen Lovejoy, general secretary of the national child labor committee, of New York city; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, director of the federal children's bureau, of Washington, D. C.; Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, of New Orleans; Dr. Lucius P. Brown, state food and drugs inspector; Professor E. Stagg Whitin, Columbia university; Dr. John Inlder, secretary of the National Housing association, of New York city; Bishop Robert Strange, Wilmington, N. C., and hundreds of experts in all lines of education, ministerial and sociological work. Owing to an attack of appendicitis Governor Mann, of Virginia, will not be present.

The official headquarters of the congress will be on the second floor of the Y. M. C. A., Auburn avenue and Pryor street. J. E. McCulloch, general secretary of the congress, with his corps of workers, will be in charge here.

Employment Bureau to Be Feature.

One of the features of the congress will be the employment bureau for sociological workers. There are always a large number present who represent boards of directors of institutions and social agencies, who come for the inspiration and information that they can take back to their respective fields, and many of them are seeking efficient social workers for their particular organizations. Likewise there are social workers coming to the congress desiring positions in newer fields. This employment bureau will act as a general clearing house for all such and the visitors are urged to make full use of it.

This employment bureau will be under the direction of the American Interchurch college and the secretaries will endeavor to aid the work and the worker to find each other.

General meetings of the congress will be held in Wesley Memorial church Friday night, Sunday night, Monday night, Tuesday morning and Tuesday night. In the Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

Places of Meetings.

Department conferences will be held Saturday morning and afternoon, Monday morning and afternoon and Tuesday afternoon. Places of meeting and chairmen of committees are as follows:

Organized Charities—J. C. Logan, of Atlanta, meets in Wesley Memorial church Saturday at 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Courts and Prisons—Hon. John H. DeWitt, Nashville, chairman; meets in First Baptist Sunday school Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

Public Health—Dr. W. S. Rankin, Raleigh, N. C., chairman; meets in

First Baptist church Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

Child Welfare—Dr. A. J. McKelway, Washington, D. C., chairman; meets in First Methodist church Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

Travelers' Aid—First Methodist Sunday school; O. L. Steel, chairman; meets Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. and 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Church and Social Service—Dr. John A. Rice, chairman; meets in Central Congregational church Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m., and Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

Race Problems—Dr. J. H. Dillard, New Orleans, chairman; meets in Baptist Tabernacle Saturday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Monday 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Tuesday 2:30 p. m.

The Georgia section of the woman's welfare department of the National Civic Federation has issued an invitation to the officers, delegates and guests of the Southern Sociological Congress to a reception at the Piedmont Driving club Tuesday afternoon, April 29, from 4:30 till 6 o'clock. It is hoped that all the visitors will be in

*Education
while educational meetings
at conference,
Decisions for May 15-16
File with Bureau & Conference*

Racial Co-operation - 1913

Conferences ^{White}

PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL

CONVENTION IS OUTLINED

Feagin Receives Synopsis Of

What Will Be Done At

Nashville

advised 10/3/13

W. F. Feagin, secretary of the Southern Educational Association, has received an outline of the program for the meeting that is to be held this year at Nashville. The outline was prepared by M. L. Britton, State Superintendent of Education of Georgia, who is president of the association. The meeting will be held at Nashville October 30 to November 1.

Following is the outline received by Mr. Feagin. The full program will be ready for distribution October 10:

"The Southern Educational Association will hold its next meeting at Nashville, Tenn., October 30, 31, November 1. While not completed the program as thus far arranged promises the most brilliant array of speakers that has ever been gathered at this meeting of the South's most distinguished educators. Among others Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, will deliver an address on the opening night on Federal Aid to Vocational Education, a subject before Congress at the present time, and which is of vital moment.

"No question has aroused greater interest among teachers within the last few months than State publication of school books. The widespread feeling is largely due to what is known as the Ontario plan, which for some time has been in operation in this Canadian province. Dr. J. P. Goggin, editor of these text books, has been given special leave of absence by the Ontario Department of Education to address the Southern educators on this subject at Nashville on October 31. It will be the first time such a subject has been presented in educational meetings and unusual interest attaches to it not only by reason of the fact that the Legislatures of the several States are interesting themselves in this question but because Dr. Goggin is pre-eminently qualified to explain the Ontario system.

"United States Commissioner of Education Claxton will address the meeting on the Education of the Farmers Children. Dr. Wooster and Superintendent Evans of Georgia, State Superintendent Sheats of Florida, Joyner of South Carolina, as well as other leading educators from Maryland to Texas will be present.

"The Right Kind of Education for the Southern Negro will be an important topic handled by Jackson Davis the most successful supervisor in this work in the South, and Hon. H. J. Willingham of Alabama. Dr. J. H. Dillard will explain the work of the

Slater and Jeanes board. No other educational body is through heritage and actual knowledge of the subject so well fitted to conduct the investigation into this vital subject and to furnish the public with safe and sensible conclusions.

"The meeting will place upon a new basis the Southern Council of Education. This important body, which is expected to be the very center of the Southern Educational Association, is composed of two members from each Southern State. These members are elected for a period of years, though successors are chosen for non-attendance. This body will meet at 4 o'clock on October 30 in the Assembly Room of the Hermitage Hotel."

"At the close of the meeting on Saturday afternoon arrangements have been made for an excursion to the Hermitage, the historic home of Andrew Jackson, twelve miles from Nashville."

EDUCATORS FINISH WORK

Officers Are Chosen at Final Session—Hermitage Visited.

TATE MADE PRESIDENT Right Kind of Education for Southern Negro Is

Discussed.

With several concluding addresses by prominent southern educators and the completion of the election of officers, the annual convention of the Southern Educational Association came to a close Saturday at noon after remaining in session in Nashville for three days. During the afternoon a large number of the delegates went on an excursion to the Hermitage to view the estate and tomb of Andrew Jackson.

The complete list of officers elected to serve the association during the ensuing year follows:

Prof. W. K. Tate, Columbia, S. C., president; Wm. F. Feagin, Montgomery, Ala., first vice-president; Wm. W. Stewart, Morehead, Ky., second vice-president; Hon. J. M. Gwinn, New Orleans, third vice-president; W. R. Clayton, of Birmingham, Ala., is the secretary-treasurer, having been appointed by the board of directors early in the session to fill out the unexpired term

of two years of Wm. F. Feagin, resigned. The discussion of the problem of educating the negroes of the south was one of the principal features of the concluding session. Prof. J. R. Guy, vocational director of the public schools of Charleston, S. C., stated in an interesting address that in his opinion white teachers from the south should be procured to instruct the negroes of this section. The negroes, he said, are in urgent need of industrial education, and trained white teachers who know of the conditions in the south and understand the negro's needs should be the ones to give them this instruction. The subject of this address was "The Right Kind of Education for the Southern Negro."

Continuing, Dr. Guy said that while thousands upon thousands of dollars had been spent for the education of the southern negroes the results obtained had in no wise been commensurate with the efforts in the work. He attributed this to the false standards and ideas set up among the negroes by outside influences and the fact that either negro teachers or northern white teachers had been employed in almost every instance to conduct the negro schools. He gave a report of the work done in the negro schools of Charleston saying that the white teachers there had taught only industrial subjects, and that the good obtained from the work had exceeded that of any other southern city.

Prof. Jackson Davis of Richmond, Va., spoke upon the same subject, and corroborated the ideas set forth by Dr. Guy in nearly every particular.

DR. DILLARD SPEAKS.

Dr. James H. Dillard of New Orleans, president of the Slater and Jeanes funds for the education of the negro, also spoke at length upon the problem of educating the southern negro. He has made an exhaustive study of the subject, and few

men are in better position to speak in structively of the problem. He commended the association's stand in the matter of educating the negro, and pointed out the fact that many wealthy men and women are contributing liberally to the work. "The whole country realize the crying need of instilling better ideals and better knowledge of industrial matters in the minds of the southern negro," he said.

Dr. Dillard emphasized the fact that the large body of negroes is here in the south to stay, and that the white people can never prosper until they teach the negroes to live better and earn more. "We are not doing," said Dr. Dillard, "what we should do and what we can do for negro rural schools. We should give them better schoolhouses and better trained teachers. Too many of the negroes are leaving the country and moving to town because of the lack of good schools. We need the negro on the farm and we should make it attractive and to his interests to remain there."

RURAL SCHOOLS.

The other topic which commanded the general attention of the delegates at the closing session was that of rural schools. Prof. T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools at Frankfort, Ky., was the first to speak on this subject, and his address was received with remarkable attention and enjoyment by the teachers present at the meeting. Prof. Coates spoke of the rural school problem being the community problem. He said the solution of this community problem demands trained and efficient leadership, and that the supervisor of rural schools is naturally the leader. He stated that the three things necessary to build up the rural schools are better salaries, co-operation of community interests, and expert supervision, placing the utmost stress upon the value of the latter.

Speaking of Kentucky's work, Prof. Coates said:

"Kentucky has employed 94 supervisors in 60 counties in the last two years. These supervisors are increasing the at-

tendance in the schools, organizing boys' and girls' clubs, organizing teachers' clubs, assisting in the organizing the schools, teaching teachers along normal lines, improving the environment of the schools, leading the people along educational lines and doing scores of things never done before.

Prof. Coates was followed by Miss Mabel Williams of Memphis, President of Tennessee School Superintendents' association and supervisor of schools of Shelby county, who spoke to the same topic. Miss Williams said: "You can't have efficient county supervision without the money to secure it. Fine ideals alone is not efficient." She spoke of the rural school problem being one of the most vital matters in Shelby county, in that the people were so thoroughly interested in them that it was no trouble to get the money to conduct the supervision. A large number of pictures showing some of the model school buildings and equipments and other scenes of Shelby county rural school life.

Dr. D. B. Johnson, president of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C., was the final speaker, his subject being "The Efficient Country School."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN RICHMOND

Problems of Interest to Southern Country Life to Be

Discussed

Mont Ado 4-16-12

RICHMOND, VA., April 15.—Problems of vital interest to country life in the Southern States will be discussed at the Conference for Educational in the South which will meet here tomorrow for a three days' session. A large attendance of school workers, farmers and business men is assured.

Questions affecting rural schools, agricultural credits and marketing methods will feature the discussions of the conference. Each group will hold special conferences on its own particular work to be followed by a general session at which fundamental points in the development of rural life will be discussed.

Among the more important topics of the program for consideration are:

Lack of capital in farming and how it may be remedied; the tenant evil its extent and influence; why business men are concerned with the rural problems, how to organize and conduct co-operative market associations how to make the rural schools educate more effectively for the demands of country life, and how to make the country a better place to live in.

A feature of the gathering will be a meeting of State and county superintendents, teachers of agriculture and others, who will discuss "the most effective means for developing the rural school."

A. C. Monahan, rural school specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, will urge the necessity for a well defined, constructive county plan in rural education. Typical rural school problems will be discussed by county supervisors and others who

are keenly interested in improving the country school, including Albert S. Cook of Baltimore County, Maryland; Zebulan Judd, Wake County, N. C.; Miss Rhea C. Scott and L. J. Hanifan, supervisors in Virginia and West Virginia, respectively; Miss Jessie Yancy, Mason County, Ky.; A. R. Jones, Equality, Ala.; J. S. Stewart, Athens, Ga., and many others.

TOPICS FOR EDUCATORS SELECTED BY COMMITTEE

Co-ordination and Co-operation Are Among Subjects.

Mont Ado 2-18-12

Topics which will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Southern Educational Association at its 1913 session, selected by the Southern Educational Council, according to information received by W. F. Feagin, secretary and treasurer of the Executive Committee. Dr. J. H. Phillips of Birmingham, representing the Council, met with the Executive Committee in Atlanta in January and the preliminary program was approved.

Among the topics to be discussed at the meeting this year are the following:

1. The utilization of a school plant in community extension work; (a) in city schools, (b) in country schools.
2. The co-operation of school and shop work in vocational training.
3. The proper education for the Southern negro and the best methods of securing it.
4. How shall we meet the necessity for better trained teachers in our elementary schools, especially in our country schools?
5. The co-ordination of the work of the several educational, commercial and economic associations in the South.

EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY

Mont Ado 6-29-12

Edgar Gardner Murphy, the author and educator, died at his home in New

York City on the afternoon of June 23. He had been suffering from acute heart trouble for a number of years. He was born in Sebastian County, Arkansas, near Fort Smith, on August 31, 1869, and was an alumnus of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. He was a general student at the General Theological Seminary and Columbia University, New York, during 1889-1890, and in 1904 received the honorary degree of M. A., from Yale University.

Ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1890, he filled at several times the rectorships at San Antonio, Texas, and Laredo, Texas; at Chillicothe, O., at Kingston, N. Y., and at Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Murphy was the organizer and executive secretary of the Southern Society for the Consideration of the Race Problems and Conditions of the South; this organization held a National Conference at Montgomery, Ala., at which Mr. Murphy proved to be the moving spirit. This was in May, 1900. He was the first chairman of the Alabama Child Labor Committee, and later became the first secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, having organized the proposals for the establishment of that organization. Mr. Murphy, however, withdrew from the Committee of

National Child Labor organization when the latter endorsed the "Beveridge Bill" for the Federal regulation of the labor of children; he believed such a policy injurious to the protection of the child worker.

In 1901 Mr. Murphy became associated with the Southern Education Board, in the capacity of executive secretary to the president, who was Mr. Robert C. Ogden of New York. A year later he became a member of the board and its secretary.

In 1902 he retired wholly from the official ministry of the church, although remaining as a devout communicant. As he himself said: "I believed that I could enter into the struggle for specific legislation with more effectiveness and with less embarrassment to the church, if my work were pressed strictly from the standpoint of the layman."

Mr. Murphy's health was seriously impaired in 1903-04 by successive attacks of rheumatic fever, which resulted in the disorders of the heart, from which he finally died. He, therefore, at that time, was forced to retire from all active service in the organizations with which he was connected, even though he still remained a member of the Southern Education Board; his executive responsibility, however, ceased.

By special act of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Mr. Murphy was granted in 1908 a retiring allowance for life, "in view of his distinguished national service to education."

As an author, Mr. Murphy has produced several volumes of exceptional note. His first little book, entitled, "Words for the Church," was published in 1896, and was followed by a more important work on religious topics, which he called "The Larger Life." In 1901 he made his first distinctive contribution to the cause of the New South, when he published "The Present South; a Discussion of Certain Industrial, Educational and Political Issues in the Southern States"; herein he exhibited the sane and far-reaching point of view so characteristic of all his work. This volume was followed by "The Basis of Ascendancy; a Discussion of Certain Principles of Public Policy Involved in the Development of the Southern States," a series of essays of philosophical import and of national significance. At the time of his death Mr. Murphy had all but completed a third volume entitled "Issues, Southern and National," which will be published later. In a style fraught with distinction, Mr. Murphy's discussions of the problems confronting the New South have always been a blend of the practical and of the ideal. He has been a constant contributor, through various periodicals, to the discussion of social and political topics.

As the time of Mr. Murphy's withdrawal from active participation in the educational work of the South, his attention, as a means of personal recreation, to the study of practical astronomy. The outcome of this interest was the publication last year of "A Beginner's Star-Book," which he issued under the pseudonym Angola, Ind., and Dr. E. M. Poteat of Kelvin McKready. This easy guide to the stars met with widespread favor and has just been translated into the German.

Mr. Murphy leaves a wife and two

sons. His death removes from the field of Southern mental activity a figure of invigorating significance.

NEGROES WILL ELECT CONGRESS DELEGATES

The colored executive committee of the Southern Sociological congress, Rev. E. A. Carter, president, issued a call at a meeting held Wednesday in the colored Y. M. C. A., in Auburn avenue, for a gathering of the social service workers of Atlanta for Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Rev. W. A. Fountain, president of the Morris Brown college, presided at the meeting, which was attended by the following prominent colored social and religious workers of the city:

J. B. Watson, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; W. T. Thompson, of Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian church; R. S. Stinson, principal of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute; W. A. Rucker, late collector of revenue, of Atlanta; J. O. Ross, president of the Atlanta State Savings bank; C. M. Tanner, pastor of the Big Bethel A. M. E. church; C. M. Manning, professor of Morris Brown college; A. Eustice Day, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church; Mrs. S. C. J. Bryant, Mrs. John Hope, Mrs. Alice Dugged Cary, J. S. Downs, pastor of Monumental A. M. E. church; S. F. Andrews, of St. Paul's A. M. E. church; P. G. Simmons, president A. M. E. Ministers' union; W. J. Trent, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Matthew W. Bullock.

At Friday's meeting the colored social workers will formally organize themselves into a social workers' club, delegates from the body being selected at that time to attend the meetings of the Sociological congress, which convenes here April 25.

SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS DISCUSSED ALLIED TOPICS

ATLANTA, GA., April 28.—Departmental conferences devoted to the discussion of subjects closely allied to sociological work particularly applicable to the South, commanded the attention of delegates to the Southern Sociological Congress today, the entire program being given over to these meetings.

Especially interest centered about the conference on "Travelers' Aid Work," of which O. L. Steel, of Pensacola, Fla., is chairman and Orin C. Baker, of New York, is secretary. Other conferences of which O. L. Steel, of Pensacola, Fla., is chairman and Orin C. Baker, of New York, is secretary. Other conferences of which O. L. Steel, of Pensacola, Fla., is chairman and Orin C. Baker, of New York, is secretary. Other conferences of which O. L. Steel, of Pensacola, Fla., is chairman and Orin C. Baker, of New York, is secretary.

All departments met for a general session at 8 o'clock. At this gathering addresses were made by Clifford G. Roednroe, of New York; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, of Atlanta; Alexander Johnston, general secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction which he issued under the pseudonym Angola, Ind., and Dr. E. M. Poteat of Kelvin McKready. This easy guide to the stars met with widespread favor and has just been translated into the German.

Greenville, S. C.

SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN ATLANTA

Executive Committee Makes Plans For 1913 Meeting

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Sociological Congress here this afternoon to decide the location, date and program of the 1913 Congress, it is practically assured that Atlanta will get the meeting. The date will probably be in April or May. Congress leaders here say that already a number of notable speakers have accepted invitations to appear on the program.

The 1913 meeting will be divided into six conferences: Child welfare; public health and housing; courts and prisons; charity organizations; negro problems and church and social service.

ATTACK IS MADE ON CHILD LABOR

Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch

Delivers Powerful Address on Needs of Present Day

Morals and Religion.

4-27-13

MEETINGS TODAY.

Meeting held at 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m., as follows:

Organized Charities—Wesley Memorial church.

Courts and Prisons—First Baptist Sunday school.

Public Health—First Baptist church.

Child Welfare—First Methodist church.

Travelers' Aid—First Methodist church Sunday school.

Church and Social Service—Central Congregational church.

Race Problems—Baptist Tabernacle.

General Session—All departments uniting tonight at 8 o'clock, Wesley Memorial church.

Fifteen hundred men and women, sociological workers and leaders in the new movement for civic reform, gathered at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon and listened to some of the greatest thinkers of the day.

This was the second general session of the Southern Sociological Congress. Governor-elect John M. Slaton presided, and previous to the opening of the session, Dr. Starnes, the organist, rendered several selections on the Auditorium organ.

Owing to the fact that a storm on Chesapeake bay deterred Richmond P. Hobson from being present, several other addresses not on the original

program were made.

Dr. T. M. Moore, of Toronto, Canada, delivered a happy address, in which he spoke of the friendly relations of the two countries, and showed that the same problems were confronting both.

The social program of the church was read by Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of Rochester, who delivered a strong and telling address on the needs of the present day along moral and religious lines.

"Thy kingdom come" means the coming of the day when child labor will be done away with, when every little tot shall have its quota of sunlight and happiness—of its hours of play and recreation, said Dr. Owen H. Lovejoy, in speaking on child labor.

"The time will eventually come when the little ones will get their share of the joys of life—when the men and women of this country will awake to

ers, as they did in ancient times. We use no flogging at our camp—I venture to say that we have fewer escapes per year, and get better work done, than here.

"Likewise, I think that you work your prisoners too long. We average nine hours per day. I learned today that they work here from sun to sun. That is entirely too long, as I have found by practical observation. As I said, we are trying to make men in our camp, therefore the nine-hour day.

"It seems to me that you should pay your guards more, and then you will get a higher type of men in control. Such men should be intelligent, conscientious and of high morals. In other words, leaders of men.

"Speaking candidly, Georgia must awaken to what is happening right here in her midst. The disgraceful sight of working convicts in stripes and shackles on Peachtree and Ivy streets before the gaze of the curious, should be done away with."

LOCAL SOCIOLOGISTS TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE

Ready for Birmingham Meeting.

At the Alabama Sociological conference, which will be held in Birmingham on April 22, 23 and 24, Montgomery will be represented by Judge W. H. Thomas, W. H. Samford, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Fred Ball and Dr. J. O. Grogan, members of the Municipal Sociology Club in this city.

The dates for the conference were set Friday at a meeting of the organization committee, and plans were laid for the program of the affair.

The Alabama Sociological conference will open on the night of April 22 and will continue through seven sessions, three of them being at night. There will be seven general sections of the program, each one having a number of subdivisions and will be classified as follows: (1) Penalty, (2) Families and Neighborhoods, (3) Education, (4) The Church and Social Service, (5) Institution Relief, (6) Juvenile Work, (7) Housing, Health and Recreation.

The River can be
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April 14, 1913.
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The colored executive committee of the Southern Sociological congress, Rev. E. A. Carter, president, issued a call at a meeting held Wednesday in the colored Y. M. C. A., in Auburn avenue, for a gathering of the social service workers of Atlanta for Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Rev. W. A. Fountain, president of the Morris Brown college, presided at the meeting, which was attended by the following prominent colored social and religious workers of the city:

J. B. Watson, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; W. T. Thompson, of Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian church; R. S. Stinson, principal of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute; W. A. Rucker, late collector of revenue, of Atlanta; J. O. Ross, president of the Atlanta State Savings bank; C. M. Tanner, pastor of the Big Bethel A. M. E. church; C. M. Manning, professor of Morris Brown college; A. Eustice Day, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church; Mrs. S. C. J. Bryant, Mrs. John Hope, Mrs. Alice Dugged Cary, J. S. Downs, pastor of Monumental A. M. E. church; S. F. Andrews, of St. Paul's A. M. E. church; P. G. Simmons, president A. M. E. Ministers' union; W. J. Trent, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Matthew W. Bullock.

At Friday's meeting the colored social workers will formally organize themselves into a social workers' club, delegates from the body being selected at that time to attend the meetings of the Sociological congress, which convenes here April 25.

Mont. Ad. 3-29-13
SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS
DISCUSSED ALLIED TOPICS

ATLANTA, GA., April 28.—Departments of the sociological congress devoted to the discussion of subjects closely allied to the sociological work particularly apposed in the development of the Southern States, a series of essays applicable to the South, commanded the philosophical import and of national attention of delegates to the Southern Sociological Congress today, the entire program being given over to these third volume entitled "Issues, South-meetings, and National," which will be published later.

In a style fraught with distinction, Mr. Murphy's discussions of the problems confronting the New South have always been a blend of the practical and of the ideal. He has been a constant contributor, throughout various periodicals, to the discussion of social and political topics.

As the time of Mr. Murphy's withdrawal from active participation in the educational work of the South, his attention, as a means of personal recreation, to the study of G. Roednroe, of New York; Mrs. J. practical astronomy. The outcome of this interest was the publication last year of "A Beginner's Star-Book," which he issued under the pseudonym Angola, Ind., and Dr. E. M. Poteat of Kelvin McKready. This easy guide president of Furman University vor and has just been translated into the German.

Mr. Murphy leaves a wife and two

SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN ATLANTA

Executive Committee Makes Plans For 1913 Meeting.

4/10/13
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Sociological Congress here this afternoon to decide the location, date and program of the 1913 Congress, it is practically assured that Atlanta will get the meeting. The date will probably be in April or May. Congress leaders here say that already a number of notable speakers have accepted invitations to appear on the program.

The 1913 meeting will be divided into six conferences: Child welfare; public health and housing; courts and prisons; charity organizations; negro problems and church and social service.

ATTACK IS MADE ON CHILD LABOR

Constitution
Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch
Delivers Powerful Address
on Needs of Present Day
Morals and Religion.

4-27-13

MEETINGS TODAY.

Meeting held at 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m., as follows:

Organized Charities—Wesley Memorial church.

Courts and Prisons—First Baptist Sunday school.

Public Health—First Baptist church.

Child Welfare—First Methodist church.

Travelers' Aid—First Methodist church Sunday school.

Church and Social Service—Central Congregational church.

Race Problems—Baptist Tabernacle.

General Session—All departments uniting tonight at 8 o'clock, Wesley Memorial church.

Fifteen hundred men and women, sociological workers and leaders in the new movement for civic reform, gathered at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon and listened to some of the greatest thinkers of the day.

This was the second general session of the Southern Sociological Congress. Governor-elect John M. Slaton presided, and previous to the opening of the session, Dr. Starnes, the organizer, rendered several selections on the Auditorium organ.

Owing to the fact that a storm on Chesapeake bay deterred Richmond P. Hobson from being present, several other addresses not on the original

program were made.

Dr. T. M. Moore, of Toronto, Canada, delivered a happy address, in which he spoke of the friendly relations of the two countries, and showed that the same problems were confronting both. The social program of the church was read by Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of Rochester, who delivered a strong and telling address on the needs of the present day along moral and religious lines.

"Thy kingdom come" means the coming of the day when child labor will be done away with, when every little tot shall have its quota of sunlight and happiness—of its hours of play and recreation, said Dr. Owen H. Lovejoy, in speaking on child labor.

The time will eventually come when the little ones will get their share of the joys of life—when the men and women of this country will awake to

ers, as they did in ancient times. We use no flogging at our camp—I venture to say that we have fewer escapes per year, and get better work done, than here.

"Likewise, I think that you work your prisoners too long. We average nine hours per day. I learned today that they work here from sun to sun. That is entirely too long, as I have found by practical observation. As I said, we are trying to make men in our camp, therefore the nine-hour day.

"It seems to me that you should pay your guards more, and then you will get a higher type of men in control. Such men should be intelligent, conscientious and of high morals. In other words, leaders of men.

"Speaking candidly, Georgia must awaken to what is happening right here in her midst. The disgraceful sight of working convicts in stripes and shackles on Peachtree and Ivy streets before the gaze of the curious, should be done away with."

LOCAL SOCIOLOGISTS TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE

Mont. Ad. 1-12-13
Five Representatives of Club
Ready for Birmingham Meeting.

At the Alabama Sociological conference, which will be held in Birmingham on April 22, 23 and 24, Montgomery will be represented by Judge W. H. Thomas, W. H. Samford, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Fred Ball and Dr. J. O. Grogan, members of the Municipal Sociology Club in this city.

The dates for the conference were set Friday at a meeting of the organization committee, and plans were laid for the program of the affair.

The Alabama Sociological conference will open on the night of April 22 and will continue through seven sessions, three of them being at night. There will be seven general sections of the program, each one having a number of subdivisions and will be classified as follows: (1) Penalty, (2) Families and Neighborhoods, (3) Education, (4) The Church and Social Service, (5) Institution Relief, (6) Juvenile Work, (7) Housing, Health and Recreation.

*The Race can be
Mentally Helped in the
South. B. W. H. Thomas
April 10, 1913.*

Racial Co-operation - 1913 Conferences White. FOR CITY HEALTHY NESBITT PLEADS

Expert Tells the Sociological
Workers of the Many Ob-
stacles in the Road of Prop-
er Sanitation.

Constitution
4-27-13

Sociological Congress.

Programs of the two mass meet-
ings today:

Atlanta Auditorium—3:30 P. M.
Governor-Elect John M. Slaton,
presiding.

Music—Organ recital 3:30 to
4 p. m.

Prayer—Dr. B. D. Gray, Atlanta,
Ga.

Reading of message from Presi-
dent Woodrow Wilson—Rev. W. W.
Memminger, Atlanta, Ga.

Address, "The Great Destroyer"—
Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.

**Address, "The Social Program of
the Church"**—Dr. Walter Rauschen-
busch, Rochester, N. Y.

Wesley Memorial Church—7:30 P. M.
Music—Singing of "America" by
congress.

Prayer—Dr. W. R. Hendrix, At-
lanta, Ga.

**Address, "The Gospel for Modern
Industry"**—Dr. Owen R. Lovejoy,
general secretary of the national
child labor committee, New York
city.

**Address, "The Aim and Work of
the Federal Children's Bureau"**—
Miss Julia C. Lathrop, director of
the federal children's bureau, Wash-
ington, D. C.

**Address, "A Cathedral of Co-
Operation"**—Bishop Wilbur P.
Thirkield, New Orleans, La.

One thousand noted sociologists, di-
vided into different conferences, dis-
cussed questions of vital importance
in Atlanta yesterday. The time was
fully taken up with the morning and
afternoon sessions of each conference.
There was no night session.

The ignorant and unreasonable
class, combined with the more or less
influential class, whose holdings in
tenement property must be improved
under sanitary regulations, create the
most serious obstructions to making a
city healthy, according to Dr. Charles
T. Nesbitt, of Wilmington, N. C.,
speaking at the conference on public
health Saturday afternoon at the
First Baptist church.

Conservative Class Oppose.

Speaking further on this subject, he
said:

"To these might be added the con-
servative class who criticize the detail
and value of methods proposed and
employed by the health authorities.
Thus through a combination of so-
cial, political and commercial inter-
ests the opposition to public health
work is created and maintained
wherever such opposition exists.

"A patient, persistent use of educa-
tional publicity is the only way to
combat such opposition. The basis
of such publicity must be vital statis-
tics of the town or region in which
the work is to be carried forward.
Find the death rates from preventa-
ble disease and co-relate them with
local insanitary conditions and give
the facts publicity and the public will
be aroused. A continuous insistence
on the importance and economic value
of public health work, and the frank
statement of local conditions, in the
local newspapers, cannot fail to make
an impression, and if continued will
certainly win approval and support of

Continued on Page Four.

all intelligent citizens, and will
destroy the influence of even the most
persistent opposition.

"The success in Wilmington is at-
tributed for the greater part to a pol-
icy of frank publicity through co-
operation of the press.

People Were Aroused.

"Comparison of Wilmington with
three large cities of the north, and
three large cities of the south, and
two cities of the size of Wilmington
in the south was made and published,
and put Wilmington in such a disad-
vantageous position that the people
were aroused.

"Then publicity was given to cer-
tain insanitary conditions, and to the
prevention of diseases. Some fear
that the city was badly advertised, but
they were true facts. The city au-
thorities began to clean up. Public
interest was aroused along health
lines, so that when a new commission
form of government was installed,
there was a sufficiently powerful de-
mand for efficient public health work
to fix it definitely as one of the pol-
icies of the new government.

"Absolute frankness has continued,
and the interest in public health work
was sustained until the results became
apparent, and its activities were justi-
fied. Today there is no community in
the south so widely informed in the
detail of sanitation as Wilming-
ton, N. C."

Waged War on Contract.

"Pizarra and Cortez waged war for
their government on contract, and the
unspeakable barbarities of their ex-
peditions were but a disguised phase
of the inevitable extortions of all such
follies," declared Hon. Hooper Alex-
ander, of Atlanta, at the morning ses-
sion of the conference on courts and
prisons, held in the First Baptist
Sunday school room. That the best
manner to get the most efficient serv-
ice out of convicts is to pay them a
stipulated wage, is the view advanced
by Professor E. Staggs Whitin, chair-
man of the national executive commit-

tee on prison labor.

"The earnings of the convicts should
be distributed to those legally en-
titled to them," he said. "To their
wives and children, if they are mar-
ried, or to officers of the county to
whom costs must be paid."

Owing to Governor O'Neal's absence
the afternoon session of the confer-
ence took on an informal nature.
Louis J. Bernhardt, the prison ex-
pert; Hon. John DeWitt, of Nashville,
and others spoke.

Dr. John Ihlder Speaks.

That we must not surrender the
idea of the traditional American home
was the thought advanced by Dr. John
Ihlder, secretary of the National
Housing association, of New York,
speaking in the afternoon session of
the child labor conference at the First
Methodist church.

Continuing this thought, he said:

"My first plea then would be that

we hold fast to the traditional Ameri-
can house, the single-family house,
changing it to meet our modern re-
quirements, adding to its conveniences
and its comforts, but not surrendering
it on any of the specious pleas ad-
vanced by those whose interests make
them see an advantage in the multiple
dwelling. In every section of the
country the single-family house has
been from the beginning, the typical
house, whether in New England or in
the south. The multiple dwelling is
already invading the south. In
Charleston, I understand, the public-
spirited business men who wish to de-
velop the city are actually proposing
to encourage the building of tene-
ment houses. If they do, they or their
sons will find that in trying to meet
a need of the moment, they have sad-
dled upon the city a baffling problem
that will continue for generations.

"The so-called economies of the
tenement house are purchased dearly.
As a financial proposition they cease
to prove more attractive than the cot-
tage, unless they have already become
so firmly established that land values
have risen above the earning capacity
of the cottage. Tenement house
dwellers are notorious nomads. More
serious is the fact that their children
never come into contact with the soil.
Prevention, to be effective, must go
back to the beginning and a little be-
fore. In this case, it must secure the
child a home in which it can exercise
normally its need for play and adven-
ture. And such a home consists par-
tly of soil adjacent to the house.

Keep Watch on Children.

In placing out children in homes,
written recommendations should not
be depended upon entirely, but visits
to the home should follow, said Mar-
cus M. Plagg at the afternoon child
welfare meeting.

"Careful records should be kept of
every case where a child is put out,"
he continued.

"Absolute frankness with applicants
for children. By naming the weak
points of the child briefly, often may
be corrected, but when hidden, disap-
pointment of conscientious effort on
the part of the foster parent.

"We encourage legal adoption in
Florida, but not until we are sure of
the home. Legal adoption is best for
child and foster parent. It makes the
child an heir legally, and assures its
future care in case of the death of
foster parent, and insures a feeling
of genuine interest that real owner-
ship only can bring.

"The great need of the south is suit-
able industrial schools for dependent
older boys and girls. A complete di-
rectory of all the children's home so-
cieties, of the different states, is a
necessity, that once supplied would
facilitate the work by co-operation.
Also a directory of all the children's

agencies and institutions in our south-
ern states is a necessity.

"I favor state supervision of child-
placing in our southern states, provid-
ed it could be kept free from politics
and that the supervision were trained
and interested children's workers.
State aid should be given to child-
placing agencies, provided, again, it
will not bring the work under the
baneful influence of politics.

"A work well conducted as to meth-
ods, will soon recommend itself to the
public, and will be well provided for
financially."

Care of Widows With Children.

The feature of the conference on or-
ganized charities was the address de-
livered by Walter S. Ufford, of Wash-
ington, D. C. In speaking on "The
Applicant for Charity," he opened by
speaking on organized charities. He
declared that the most important work
before organized charities was the care
of widows with children, deserted
wives with children, families in which
the wage-earners have tuberculosis,
single women with children, married
couples with children, and homeless
men.

He declared that the family supplu-
mented by the common school is the
effective agency which we have for
training for life and citizenship.

Social responsibility, he said, must
either be assumed by some involun-
tary group of trained experts, acting
as trustees, or by the state.

He declared that the charities should
not be expected to take over the re-
sponsibility of caring for deserted
wives without first making the effort
to locate the man and compel him to
resume his family obligations.

Likewise he emphasized at length the
importance of stamping out tubercu-
losis, especially among wage earners.

In line with the suggestions made
by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett at the
morning session, Dr. Ufford declared
that unmarried mothers should care
for their children. The day has passed,
he said, when these mothers may aban-
don their children to public institu-
tions.

Status of the Negro.

At the conference on race problems
held in the Baptist Tabernacle, Pro-
fessor W. M. Hunley, of the Universi-
ty of Virginia, delivered a scholarly
address on "The Economic Status of
the Negro." He said in part:

"The south seeks to elevate the ne-
gro economically to make him a better
citizen. The present economic status
of the negro shows marvelous ad-
vancement. In slave time the eco-
nomic value of the negro was \$500
each; today in gainful occupation his
value is \$2,500. From agricultural
workers they have gone into all occu-
pations, followed by whites. There
are 3,950 negroes in government pos-
tal service, and together 22,440 ne-
groes in the employment of the United
States government.

"Within the last few years 1,000
patents have been issued to negroes.
There are about 64 negro banks in
the country, capitalized at \$1,600,000.
The total wealth of the negroes of
this country is estimated at \$700,000,
000. No other emancipated people
have made so great progress in so
short a time.

"But the negro has made his most
remarkable strides in agriculture. In
the south there are two and a half
million negro farm workers. Of these
one and one-third million are farm la-
borers, and 890,141 are farmers owning
or renting their farms. In Virginia
67 per cent of the colored farmers own
their own farms. Negro farmers cul-
tivate approximately 42,500,000 acres
of southern land. About 40 per cent
of all agricultural workers in the
south are negroes. It is said the typi-
cal negro is not a servant, but a
farmer.

"The economic status of the negro
today is on a social basis and justified

high hope for the future.

"The negro problem is essentially a
southern problem, and the question is
how can we help along the economic
improvement of the vast body of ne-
groes. First work for eradication of
such evils as the tenant and allied
systems. Then increase the negro's
wants; this will keep him a 'busy
bee.'

"Observance of the laws of sanita-
tion and hygiene should be forced
on the negro."

A plea for a circuit of motion pic-
ture exhibitions in the interest of bet-
ter welfare in the city was the plea
of Joseph C. Logan, of the Atlanta
Associated charities, speaking before
the conference on organized charities
in the Wesley Memorial church yes-
terday during the afternoon session.

Stating that modern religion was
the application of the Christian spirit
to everyday life, the church and social
service division of the Sociological
congress passed thirty-two recommenda-
tions at their afternoon session yes-
terday.

They recommended that special at-
tention be given to newsboys and chil-
dren of the alley. That information
and employment bureaus ought to be
provided wherever possible together
with free clinics. That church meet-
ings should be held in labor halls, and
that an eye should be kept on the cost
of living and economic conditions.

PROMINENT MEN ATTEND CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGISTS

Constitution
4-28-13
Social Workers Pour Into At-
lanta on Every Train Fri-
day, Coming From All Sec-
tions of the South.

MAYOR AND GOVERNOR
WELCOME DELEGATES

Chancellor Kirkland, of Van-
derbilt, Made the Response.
Governor Hooper Is Unable
to Be Present.

"Night breaks to morning," when
we have such men as have spoken to-
night," said Mrs. Anna Russell Cole,
founder of the Southern Sociological
Congress, after the first meeting of
that body last night in the Wesley
Memorial church, surrounded by hun-
dreds of members of the congress.

From thirty-two states men journey-

ed to be present at the opening of the second congress founded through the munificence of one who has been called "the first lady of the south."

One thousand men and women—educators, churchmen, laymen and sociological experts from every corner of the union—were gathered in the historic building last night when the second congress opened. These same thousand rose and sung "America" with all the zest that they could sing.

American Colors Everywhere.

The church had been appropriately decorated for such an occasion—an occasion which brings forth the best of the nation, to promote national health and righteousness. The American flag, the American eagle and the American shield were everywhere to be seen. Draped in graceful folds over the speaker's stand—hung from the balconies, suspended from the walls—the red, white and the blue; signifying a united nation, banded together for common good and progress.

It was southern in name only, however, for there were members present from the north, the east, the south and the west—members of the Southern Sociological Congress.

Beneath the red, the white and the blue on the rostrum were seated some of the greatest men of the south today. Father Rapier of Atlanta, Governor Joseph Brown and Mayor Woodward. Chancellor James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt university, Dr. John E. White of Atlanta, President S. C. Mitchell of the University of South Carolina, and Dr. S. J. McKelway, acting president.

There were a few disappointments at this opening meeting—Governor Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, president, Governor Mann of Virginia and Governor O'Neill of Alabama could not be present.

Father Rapier Leads Prayer.

Dr. McKelway presided in his usual facile manner. He introduced Father Rapier, who led the opening prayer, as "that beloved priest of our southland."

Dr. John E. White read the program of the congress, and made a few timely remarks on the work of the sociologists. "We are going to prevent the cutting of the top strata of society from the bottom," he said.

Governor Joe Brown, of Georgia, in his happiest mood, and at the conclusion of a graceful speech, said: "I earnestly hope that the grace of God will be with you—that His spirit will be with you in all your undertakings. May you move forward greater than before, and be of real service in uplifting down-trodden humanity."

Mayor Woodward was roundly applauded at the conclusion of his address of welcome when he said: "I hope that you will deal with the problems which confront you with good, old-fashioned common sense. Fanaticism has no room here. Reason must guide your footsteps."

"And may that all-wise providence which brought you here safely see that you return to your homes and loved ones safely, and free from danger."

Chancellor Kirkland Responds.

Chancellor Kirkland, known as the peerless orator of Tennessee, said in

part:

"We must never forget that all the work is to be done in one spirit—in the spirit of justice and of love, of human suffering, and of human affection."

"I recall that on the tomb of the great philanthropist, Shaftsbury, were inscribed these words—'love-service.' Those two words were the secret of his life—those two words most express the motive power of this congress, and of our social work."

"We believe in justice and love—expressed not only on Sunday from the pulpits, but expressed in factories, in workhouses, in sewing rooms, and in the yards where the poor men are shifting and sorting coal. We want justice and love that reign supreme everywhere, beyond a doubt." Chancellor Kirkland was roundly applauded frequently during the course of his address, and at its conclusion, when he seemed to hold his audience in a daze, as he spoke of the conditions in the south today. His tribute to Mrs. Cole was very touching, as he spoke of the great work which she has inspired.

"The purpose of this congress is to study and improve social, civic and economic conditions in the south," said Acting President McKelway. "Its objective, to enlist the entire south in a crusade of social health and righteousness."

"Broadly speaking, all our problems are American problems. There is no peculiarly southern problem of poverty, illiteracy, or crime; our problems of the city, of rural life, our problems of child welfare are the same throughout the nation."

At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. McKelway paid a glowing tribute to Dr. McCulloch, secretary of the congress.

Telegrams From Governors.

Secretary McCulloch was called upon to make an address in the name of the officers, and spoke feelingly of the inspiration which he had received at such a gathering. He spoke of Mrs. Cole as "that best friend of the south—whose company we are enjoying tonight." Telegrams from Governors Hooper, Mann and O'Neal and others from the southern states were read by Dr. McCulloch.

President Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina, made the final address of the evening.

"There is a great necessity for common sense in this congress, as Mayor Woodward has stated," he said. Dr. Mitchell held his audience for the course of three-quarters of an hour, in which time he paid a glowing tribute to Seaman Knapp, whose work among the farmers of the south has harvested such a success.

After the evening's program was over, Mrs. Anna Russell Cole and Chancellor Kirkland were made the center of interest of an informal reception, in which all of the workers of the congress gathered.

Program for Today.

Today's program of the Sociological congress is as follows:

Conference on public health, in First Baptist church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Conferences on courts and prisons

in First Baptist Sunday school room, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on child welfare, in the First Methodist church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on organized charity, in Wesley Memorial church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on race problems, in the Baptist Tabernacle, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on church and social service, in Central Congregational church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Trend in Negro Education

Student 6-14-13

By Wm. A. Aery of Hampton Institute, Virginia

The two Negro conferences which were held in connection with the Richmond meeting of the Conference for Education in the South were attended by white school officials, including superintendents of public instruction, state superintendents of industrial and elementary schools, school principals, members of educational boards, workers in the U. S. Bureau of Education, as well as by colored school officers.

The conferences were presided over by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, president of the Negro Rural School Fund Board. The most striking address during the first conference, aside from that of Dr. Dillard, was made by Virginia E. Randolph, of Henrico County, Virginia, who began, in 1908, her special task as a supervising industrial teacher, working under the direction of Jackson E. Davis, who is now the State Supervisor of Elementary schools of Virginia.

Virginia E. Randolph outlined the story of her work for Negro children in rural districts from 1894 to the present. It has always been the policy of Virginia Randolph to induce the children who come under her influence to have clean dresses, clean hands, and a tidy appearance. She has always had the co-operation of her own people, as well as the help and support of the best white people.

In 1908, through some assistance from the Jeanes Fund, Virginia Randolph was able to visit the Negro schools in Henrico County, Virginia, and help the local teachers organize patrons' leagues, school improvement clubs among the boys and girls, and to make the school a social center seven days in the week.

Virginia Randolph has more and more completely organized this work, until now she is reaching practically all the Negro schools in Henrico and Alexandria

Counties, Virginia. She is helping the local teachers in the work of making the schools attractive and clean—inside and outside. Virginia Randolph and her associates have shown the Negroes of Virginia that labor can be dignified, that gardens are possible all the year round, that sewing and cooking can be made interesting, that in proportion as the Negro schools prepare boys and girls for useful and righteous living, they win the respect and support of the best white people.

Virginia Randolph's simple talk was received with enthusiasm by the white school men. It was amply corroborated by Jackson Davis and other school officers of Virginia.

Superintendent Smith, of Kent County, Maryland; Superintendent Arthur D. Wright, of Henrico County, Virginia; President C. F. Meserve, of Shaw University, Raleigh; Dr. Geo. P. Phenix, vice principal of Hampton Institute; Dr. P. P. Claxton, of Washington, D. C.; Jackson Davis, of Richmond—these were some of the speakers at the first conference.

Commissioner Claxton pointed out that the improvement of Negro rural schools is simply one phase of the pressing problem of country-life improvement. He declared that the only solution for the county-school problem—white or colored—is the teacher. Then he outlined his plan for school consolidation which includes the building at the consolidated school of a home for the teacher and the laying out of a garden plot which will become a demonstration center for the school community. At the second conference, Dr. Dillard outlined the conditions under which the so-called Negro universities in the South carry on their work. He quoted freely from the "Report on Negro Universities in the South," prepared by W. T. B. Williams, field agent of the John F. Slater Fund. He showed that the "work done by these universities covers every phase of education, from the lowest elementary school grade up to good college work and to efficient instruction in reputable professional schools."

Referring to the courses of study offered by the Negro universities, Dr. Dillard pointed out the handicaps un-

der which these Negro schools have been working—slender means, lack of teachers, poor equipment. He referred also to the duplication of work which is due to the grouping of these universities in centers where there are already a number of struggling Negro institutions. He declared, however, that with all their shortcomings and misrepresentations, these Negro universities have done a great deal for Negro youth and have supplied a number of the best teachers for colored schools.

Both meetings were characterized by frank discussion of the best methods of helping the Negro boys and girls to better living, better farming and better home-making through the medium of the common school. Northerners, Southerners, white men and black men came together on the platform of better schools for a better South.

Handwritten notes:
The conferences for the first time in the South
13

ed to be present at the opening of the second congress founded through the munificence of one who has been called "the first lady of the south."

One thousand men and women—educators, churchmen, laymen and sociological experts from every corner of the union—were gathered in the historic building last night when the second congress opened. These same thousand rose and sang "America" with all the zest that they could sing.

American Colors Everywhere.
The church had been appropriately decorated for such an occasion—an occasion which brings forth the best of the nation, to promote national health and righteousness. The American flag, the American eagle and the American shield were everywhere to be seen. Draped in graceful folds over the speaker's stand—hung from the balconies, suspended from the walls—the red, white and the blue; signifying a united nation, banded together for common good and progress.

It was southern in name only, however, for there were members present from the north, the east, the south and the west—members of the Southern Sociological Congress.

Beneath the red, the white and the blue on the rostrum were seated some of the greatest men of the south today. Father Rapier of Atlanta, Governor Joseph Brown and Mayor Woodward. Chancellor James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt university, Dr. John E. White of Atlanta, President S. C. Mitchell of the University of South Carolina, and Dr. S. J. McKelway, acting president.

There were a few disappointments at this opening meeting—Governor Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, president, Governor Mann of Virginia and Governor O'Neill of Alabama could not be present.

Father Rapier Leads Prayer.

Dr. McKelway presided in his usual facile manner. He introduced Father Rapier, who led the opening prayer, as "that beloved priest of our southland."

Dr. John E. White read the program of the congress, and made a few timely remarks on the work of the sociologists. "We are going to prevent the cutting of the top strata of society from the bottom," he said.

Governor Joe Brown, of Georgia, in his happiest mood, and at the conclusion of a graceful speech, said: "I earnestly hope that the grace of God will be with you—that His spirit will be with you in all your undertakings. May you move forward greater than before, and be of real service in uplifting down-trodden humanity."

Mayor Woodward was roundly applauded at the conclusion of his address of welcome when he said: "I hope that you will deal with the problems which confront you with good old-fashioned common sense. Fanaticism has no room here. Reason must guide your footsteps."

"And may that all-wise providence which brought you here safely see that you return to your homes and loved ones safely, and free from danger."

Chancellor Kirkland Responds.

Chancellor Kirkland, known as the peerless orator of Tennessee, said in

part:

"We must never forget that all the work is to be done in one spirit—in the spirit of justice and of love, of human suffering, and of human affection."

"I recall that on the tomb of the great philanthropist, Shaftsbury, were inscribed these words—'love-service.' Those two words were the secret of his life—those two words most express the motive power of this congress, and of our social work."

"We believe in justice and love—expressed not only on Sunday from the pulpits, but expressed in factories, in workhouses, in sewing rooms, and in the yards where the poor men are shifting and sorting coal. We want justice and love that reign supreme everywhere, beyond a doubt." Chancellor Kirkland was roundly applauded frequently during the course of his address, and at its conclusion, when he seemed to hold his audience in a daze, as he spoke of the conditions in the south today. His tribute to Mrs. Cole was very touching, as he spoke of the great work which she has inspired.

"The purpose of this congress is to study and improve social, civic and economic conditions in the south," said Acting President McKelway. "Its objective, to enlist the entire south in a crusade of social health and righteousness."

"Broadly speaking, all our problems are American problems. There is no peculiarly southern problem of poverty, illiteracy, or crime; our problems of the city, of rural life, of problems of child welfare are the same throughout the nation."

At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. McKelway paid a glowing tribute to Dr. McCulloch, secretary of the congress.

Telegrams From Governors.

Secretary McCulloch was called upon to make an address in the name of the officers, and spoke feelingly of the inspiration which he had received at such a gathering. He spoke of Mrs. Cole as "that best friend of the south—whose company we are enjoying tonight." Telegrams from Governors Hooper, Mann and O'Neal and others from the southern states were read by Dr. McCulloch.

President Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina, made the final address of the evening.

"There is a great necessity for common sense in this congress, as Mayor Woodward has stated," he said. Dr. Mitchell held his audience for the course of three-quarters of an hour, in which time he paid a glowing tribute to Seaman Knapp, whose work among the farmers of the south has harvested such a success.

After the evening's program was over, Mrs. Anna Russell Cole and Chancellor Kirkland were made the center of interest of an informal reception, in which all of the workers of the congress gathered.

Program for Today.

Today's program of the Sociological Congress is as follows:

Conference on public health, in First Baptist church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Conferences on courts and prisons, reaching practically all the Negro schools in Henrico and Alexandria

in First Baptist Sunday school room, at 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on child welfare, in the First Methodist church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on organized charity, in Wesley Memorial church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on race problems, in the Baptist Tabernacle, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Conference on church and social service, in Central Congregational church, 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Trend in Negro Education
Student 6-14-13

By Wm. A. Aery of Hampton Institute, Virginia

The two Negro conferences which were held in connection with the Richmond meeting of the Conference for Education in the South were attended by white school officials, including superintendents of public instruction, state superintendents of industrial and elementary schools, school principals, members of educational boards, workers in the Bureau of Education, as well as by colored school officers.

The conferences were presided over by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, president of the Negro Rural School Fund Board. The most striking address during the first conference, aside from that of Dr. Dillard, was made by Virginia E. Randolph, of Henrico County, Virginia, who began, in 1908, her special task as a supervising industrial teacher, working under the direction of Jackson E. Davis, who is now the State Supervisor of Elementary schools of Virginia.

Virginia E. Randolph outlined the story of her work for Negro children in rural districts from 1894 to the present. It has always been the policy of Virginia Randolph to induce the children who come under her influence to have clean dresses, clean hands, and a tidy appearance.

She has always had the co-operation of her own people, as well as the help and support of the best white people.

In 1908, through some assistance from the Jeanes Fund, Virginia Randolph was able to visit the Negro schools in Henrico County, Virginia, and help the local teachers organize the patrons' leagues, school improvement clubs among the boys and girls, and to make the school a social center seven days in the week.

Virginia Randolph has more completely organized work, until now she is reaching practically all the Negro schools in Henrico and Alexandria

Counties, Virginia. She is helping the local teachers in the work of making the schools attractive and clean—inside and outside. Virginia Randolph and her associates have shown the Negroes of Virginia that labor can be dignified, that gardens are possible all the year round, that sewing and cooking can be made interesting, that in proportion as the Negro schools prepare boys and girls for useful and righteous living, they win the respect and support of the best white people.

Virginia Randolph's simple talk was received with enthusiasm by the white school men. It was amply corroborated by Jackson Davis and other teachers at school officers of Virginia.

Superintendent Smith, of Kent County, Maryland; Superintendent of in-Arthur D. Wright, of Henrico County, Virginia; President C. F. Meserve, of Shaw University, Raleigh; Dr. Geo. S. P. Phenix, vice principal of Hampton Institute; Dr. P. P. Claxton, of Washington, D. C.; Jackson Davis, of Richmond, D. C.; these were some of the speakers at the first conference.

Commissioner Claxton pointed out that the improvement of Negro rural schools is simply one phase of the pressing problem of country-life improvement. He declared that the only solution for the county-school problem—white or colored—is the teacher.

Then he outlined his plan for school consolidation which includes the building at the consolidated school of a home for the teacher and the laying out of a garden plot which will become a demonstration center for the school community. At the second conference, Dr. Dillard outlined the conditions under which the so-called Negro universities in the South carry on their work. He quoted freely from the "Report on Negro Universities in the South," prepared by W. T. B. Williams, field agent of the John F. Slater Fund. He showed that the "work done by these universities covers every phase of education, from the lowest elementary school grade up to good college work and to efficient instruction in reputable professional schools."

Referring to the courses of study offered by the Negro universities, Dr. Dillard pointed out the handicaps un-

der which these Negro schools have been working—slender means, lack of teachers, poor equipment. He referred also to the duplication of work which is due to the grouping of these universities in centers where there are already a number of struggling Negro institutions. He declared, however, that with all their shortcomings and misrepresentations, these Negro universities have done a great deal for Negro youth and have supplied a number of the best teachers for colored schools.

Both meetings were characterized by frank discussion of the best methods of helping the Negro boys and girls to better living, better farming and better home-making through the medium of the common school. Northerners, Southerners, white men and black men came together on the platform of better schools for a better South.

Racial Co-operation - 1913

Conferences. White

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

Measured simply by the life-and-death and the dollars-and-cents standards, the comment upon the race problem of Edward T. Ware, president of Atlanta university, published elsewhere, challenges the interest of every white southerner. The letter comments upon an editorial published last Sunday by The Constitution under the caption, "The Truth About the Negro." On salient points, The Constitution and President Ware are in agreement. He admits the ninety and nine among the negroes constitute the problem, and that they have been neglected. He would remove the menace they now constitute by co-operation between representative white agencies and representative negroes. The only question is as to method.

It should first be said that President Ware is pre-eminently qualified to give an opinion on this subject. He was born and has spent all his life in Atlanta. He is of a high type of man, whose ability and conservatism have not been appreciated even here. He is not visionary or intolerant. His entire life has been consecrated to an idea. His energies are directed toward the training of the negro. The Constitution classified as among the one. When, therefore, a man of his understanding and affiliations agrees with The Constitution as to the ninety and nine feature his views challenge attention.

President Ware is gratified that we concede that south as well as north has been negligent in the creation of a proper educational ideal for the negro. The south's indifference is even more surprising, since its interest in the matter is incomparably larger than that of the north. Eliminate the humanitarian point of view entirely and the south's stake in the proper solution of the negro problem is nothing short of a life and death one, and that includes the inescapable dollars-and-cents side, whether we will or not. The negro's flagrant disregard of sanitation puts in peril every white life, man, woman and child, since the germ respects no racial boundary line. The negro's predominance in the crime rate is a tax upon every southern pocket. The negro's industrial shiftlessness is a menace to southern progress and prosperity. If, by a miracle, religion and philanthropy were abolished tomorrow cold-blooded interest alone would give the south a more vital concern in the negro than any other section.

We frankly admit that the south has not in our estimate, contributed its share toward the prevention of the inefficiency, the

immorality and the disease that is broadcast among the ninety and nine of the negro race. The majority of us have been blind to the imminent menace of the situation. The negro, who comes from filthy and germ-laden cabin or hovel or tenement into our homes, cooks our meals and nurses our children. Our clothes enter their homes to be cleaned; that they rub elbows with us on trolleys, in streets and a number of public places. This inevitable proximity means that whatever disease lays hold of the negro is altogether likely to be transmitted to the whites. That is the simple arithmetic of science, and no amount of "race prejudice" or "segregation" will eliminate it.

President Ware's suggestion regarding the equipment of schools with domestic training and manual arts adjuncts is excellent. The domestic work of the world, and of the south, must and will be done. If the negroes continue their present indifference in that direction, the work will be done by white people. That they are growing less and less competent in this field needs no argument. Put an "ad" in the Atlanta papers for domestic help, and the response is actually pitiful. Few of those responding can cook, sew or perform any household work with ability or fidelity. This condition cannot last. Even now white domestics are replacing the negroes. Unless a change comes quickly the day will be on us when negroes formerly discharging these services will be absolutely without means of employment. It is useless to dwell on the significance of that development. If proper equipment could be supplied in the training of this class not only the negro but the white man would himself be a material gainer.

President Ware's comments upon the rural situation are also sound. There is a tragic dearth of competent farm labor. The negro here, as in the city, is shiftless, incapable, irresponsible, slatternly. If he is hired he may jump his agreement at any time and leave the crops rotting in the fields. Through his ignorance he ruins the soils in some instances so that they require years in recuperation. The trained negro would be among the best assets of southern agriculture. And unless he gets a training he will, like his shiftless fellow in the city have to walk the industrial plank! The law of the survival of the fittest is merciless and knows no racial line.

President Ware admits that The Constitution's estimated ratio of 99 to 1 is not far wrong. He claims, and correctly, that the

latter class is going out and leavening the mass of the ninety and nine of its own people. That task is commendable. But, as The Constitution has pointed out, if they are left to themselves, or if they are not given aid by an amplified system, the ninety and nine will have disappeared before the one can get around to them.

What is the remedy?

As stated by The Constitution and indorsed by our correspondent, it lies in co-operation—co-operation not from a maudlin or a philanthropic motive, but from sheer self-interest on both sides. President Ware concedes that in a material sense the rank and file of negro was better off before the war than now, but objects that the ante-bellum system was purely "benevolent." In passing, it may be said that no system which was driven to care of slaves because it could not afford to keep ill-trained, sick or dirty workers can be considered as altogether "benevolent." Self-interest drove largely before the war, and it should be the chief incentive today. We cannot employ the methods of the patriarchal era, but in working toward the same results we can find new tools.

Principal among these new tools in a new era are the churches. Spiritual influences largely procured ante-bellum results. They must be depended upon today. We do not disparage foreign missions. We do say that the churches should pay to the heathen at their very gates a tithe of the attention, spend a tithe of the money they spend on the heathen in Africa, along the Yangtze Kiang in China, and in the recesses of British India and Turkey. All denominations build schools and churches, lavish energy in not only bringing these foreign heathen to religion, but in equipping them for a livelihood. Why not spend a portion of that money and energy on the heathen in the shadow of their spires?

Co-operation by all classes, white and black, in inculcating morality, respect for law, respect for pledge, cleanliness, will operate for the common good.

The present system for educating the negro, while excellent in its way, educates only from the top downward; from the steeple to the foundation; equipping the one, letting the ninety and nine go to pot. It is marvelous that a plan that disregards the primary principle of educating from the foundation upward has not produced results more appalling. And it will produce those results unless it is corrected. Unless north and south, white and negro, co-operate in providing equipment from both ends and for all classes—the penalty will be visited in disease, stagnation, money loss and inefficiency, with the southern white man paying most of the bills.

EDUCATORS HERE FOR WORK

Southern Educational Association Holds Initial

Meet.

WANT CABINET PLACE

Congressman Hobson of Alabama

Advocates Aid by Government

Establishment of a national department of education of equal importance to the other national departments, with a cabinet officer, will probably be one of the most important recommendations made by the Southern Educational association, which opened a three-days session here with a meeting at the Hume-Rogg high school, Thursday evening.

When Prof. J. J. Keyes, superintendent of public instruction for Nashville, spoke of the necessity of the establishment of such a department in his address of welcome to the more than three hundred delegates assembled in the high school auditorium, he was loudly applauded. Last on the program, but one of the most important addresses of the evening, was that of Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, "Federal Aid for Vocational Education."

The meeting Thursday evening was devoted to the welcoming exercises, and responses, a stereopticon lecture on "The Schools of Switzerland and Their Suggestions for the South," by Prof. W. K. Tate, state supervisor of Rural Schools of South Carolina; Mr. Hobson's talk and the appointment of committees by President M. L. Brittain, of Atlanta.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the association held in the afternoon the resignation of William F. Feagan, for some years secretary-treasurer of the association, was accepted and R. A. Clayton, of Birmingham, editor of the Educational Exchange, elected to the office. Mr. Feagan will soon assume his duties as superintendent of public instruction in Alabama. The board adopted resolutions highly commending Secretary Feagan for his work with the association.

The meeting at the high school was presided over by President Brittain. The opening address was delivered by Dr. J. H. Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt University. In opening Dr. Kirkland stated that it gave him great satisfaction to welcome the delegates to the association, gathered from all parts of the south. He told something of Nashville and Tennessee as centers of education. He said that he was exceptionally glad to welcome the men who were representing the great educational influences sweeping the land. The very name of the association, the Southern Educational association, he said, told much of the im-

importance of the organization. The work of public education in the south must be accomplished by southern people, said Dr. Kirkland, "and through the great method of public taxation." He stressed the fact that while the association stood for education in the south, education had no sectional lines. He paid a tribute to the memory of Robert Ogden of New York, who did so much for education in the south. Underlying all definitions of education, he said, was one factor, the child or individual. He stated that education was a life process and that the delegates gathered before him were not the only educators. He spoke of the responsibility resting upon states with compulsory education laws and closed with urging unity in educational work, the great task of the world.

Prof. S. H. Thompson, superintendent of public instruction for Tennessee, was

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

next introduced and in his address of welcome, said:

"Mr. President and Members of the Southern Educational Association:

"It gives me great personal pleasure to welcome you to the city of Nashville and the great state of Tennessee on an occasion which should and does bring together so many of the south's distinguished men of learning—that is, the great and the near great of our immediate section and indeed of our entire nation for that matter. We surrender everything we have to you. We do not have enough rest assured we will

I see of greatest importance among the many is that so large a place is given to the rural schools, and so large a place to the side of rural life, which is about all the side it has, namely, farming, or agriculture, if you choose to call it such. I believe a farmer is one who makes his living on a farm and owns property in the city, while an agriculturist is one who makes his living in the city and owns a farm. Nothing wrong in that if the two of them do not work to cross purposes. But a man of authority said to me in Washington recently: 'If the American farmer knew how to properly market his produce his income would be doubled in two years. If the American farmer's income should be doubled in two years there would be some chance to have some other incomes doubled that are of vital interest to you and me at this time. Moreover, there are many incomes dependent upon the farmer—in fact, they all are—that whatever affects him gets the rest of us sooner or later in some way or other. But all this business is so directly related to every sort of vocation in the world that you cannot discuss it separately from other things. It is not only statewide but nationwide. Now and then we hear about the reclamation of the south, the dry farming of the arid portions of the west and the growing of great crops in the expanding northwest. Perhaps more attention is paid to the reclamation of the agricultural south, in discussion at least, than to any one section. Doubtless we need it, but I am more hopeful of the future of us all when I read that in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and elsewhere they are coming to see that their black dirt will not last forever, and that their vital theme must be conservation now or reclamation later. What has for years been soil wastes in the great corn belt is rapidly becoming soil preservatives to prevent the solving of a problem that has been confronting the south for almost a generation. The most welcome sign is for every part of our great country to be alert to the idea of conservation and of vocational ideals. Such are doubtless needed in one section of the country as much as another, only along different lines, perhaps.

OUTLINES WORK.

"Men, to these great endeavors I welcome you as educators and teachers and trainers of reputation and of reputations to be made and broken(?). To the task of setting a vocational education from the time-honored halls of the congress of the United States to the practical schools of far-off Switzerland with their helpful lessons for the south and the rest of the nation; to the delightful discussions of a six-year elementary course, community extension, co-operation of all southern association; the family and school of the farmer, school work, health and agricultural forestry, and to all the technicalities of higher education. But to more than all these, as significant as they may be, I welcome you; the final solution of anything in the way of a problem the solution of which means the solution of all problems in this country, be they educational or otherwise, and that is the problem of the elementary school. Say what you please about all other problems and about all questions of higher education, when you have settled the question of the rural school all other questions settle themselves as rapidly as time may bring them on. It is to this one thing I welcome you in the name of the great state of Tennessee and her more than half a million rural children. And may there grow out of this meeting such discussions and ideas as will lead to the sane and sensible solution of this great problem, not only for Tennessee and the south, but for entire nation. To this and other delightful tasks and to all the pleasures and comforts of a real metropolitan city, I welcome you."

PROF. J. J. KEYES.

Prof. J. J. Keyes, superintendent of schools, delivered the concluding welcoming address.

Three important needs of educational

work were stressed by Prof. Keyes. He urged more co-operation between public and private schools, assistance on the part of the parents in the education of the child and greater attention by the federal government to the work of education.

Among other things Prof. Keyes said: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome such a distinguished body of educators. We feel that your coming here will do us a great deal of good. It will possibly give us greater benefit than you will receive."

"The great problem that confronts America today is not that of equal suffrage, the banking measure or the Mexican situation. It is the great task of educating the millions of children. A demonstrator in such schools, the principal should be aided by the federal government, and should make the school the center of community life."

The speaker stated that federal aid should not be given the schools unless a high standard was maintained by them. Federal aid then should stimulate, rather than maintain them. Such aid, in the speaker's opinion, should be directed specially toward the rural school.

In closing his address, the speaker was specially eloquent in proclaiming himself to the services of education. He stated they would never stop his interest in that line of service.

"We shouldn't be satisfied," he said, "until the federal government, through its departments, has brought all educational facilities to the service of a great uniform national system. I believe I could die happy if I could realize at last that in my day and generation I have brought this high system of national education to my people."

The following committees were named by President M. L. Brittain, of the Southern Educational association, at the meeting Thursday evening:

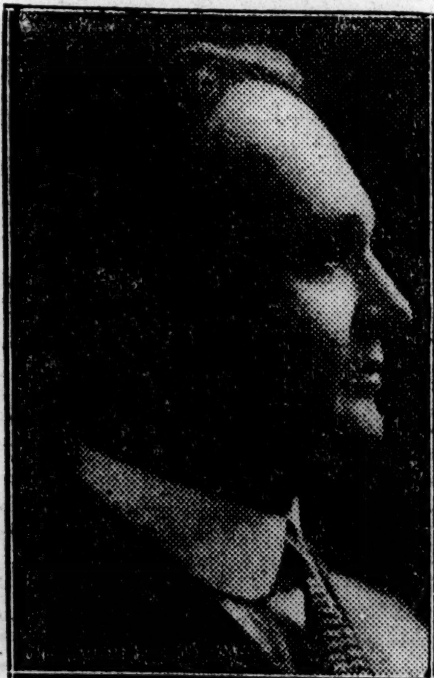
Committee on Resolutions—Lawton B. Evans, chairman, Georgia; Henry J. Wilkingsham, Alabama; George M. Lynch, Florida; R. C. Stearnes, Virginia; R. L. Jones, Tennessee.

Committee on Necrology—J. H. Phillips, Alabama; John M. Kirk, Missouri; J. G. Crabbe, Kentucky; Junius Jordan, Arkansas; Chas. Evans, Oklahoma.

Committee on Nominations—T. W. Palmer, chairman, Alabama; L. J. Hanifan, West Virginia; J. J. Keyes, Tennessee; V. F. Doughty, Texas; C. H. Seigler, South Carolina.

Auditing Committee—W. K. Tate, chairman, South Carolina; G. R. Glenn, Mississippi.

Handwritten notes:
 1. 1910 meeting Birmingham
 2. 1911 meeting Nashville
 3. 1912 meeting Knoxville
 4. 1913 meeting Chattanooga
 5. 1914 meeting Memphis
 6. 1915 meeting Louisville
 7. 1916 meeting St. Louis
 8. 1917 meeting New Orleans
 9. 1918 meeting Atlanta
 10. 1919 meeting Nashville



W. K. TATE

Of South Carolina, who addressed Southern Educational Association Thursday night.

get more. In fact, if we should decide to separate we hope you will be like the old Scotch servant who, after much quarreling, was told by his master that they would have to separate, whereupon the canny Scot responded with, 'And where are ye goin', me Lord?' I sincerely hope you will ask where we of Nashville are going to keep the city for yourselves.

"But seriously speaking, our coming together does mark more than a good social time, all of which we will have as a matter of course. I even see in the program that the young men are admonished to 'go south' and stop in Nashville. That is wholesome advice. But the thing

EDUCATORS DISCUSS BOOKS

Canada Expert Tells of the
Cheap Prices Obtained
in Ontario.

INTERESTING SESSIONS
Nashville
Southern Educational Association Will Adjourn

Today's Session

One of the most interesting subjects appearing so far before the convention of the Southern Educational Association, now in session in Nashville, was the textbook problem, a successful phase of which was presented Friday night in an address by Dr. D. J. Goggin, general editor of textbooks for the department of education in the province of Ontario. The method of dealing with the perplexing textbook problem by the Ontario government has been mentioned to some extent all over the world, as it has led to the publication and sale of standard textbooks at a nominal price. Special efforts were taken by the Southern Educational Association to bring Dr. Goggin here so that he might tell the teachers of this method, and his talk proved fully as interesting, instructive and valuable as had been expected. The morning and afternoon sessions were replete with interest, and the day was a very successful one.

The fact that a series of four excellent readers for the grammar grades had been procured for a retail price of 40 cents for the series was brought out by the speaker. He gave the history of the textbook activities of the government educational workers, and especially that part which has been devoted to the procuring of good textbooks at a low cost. The government, he said, has not entered the publishing business to gain their point, but has inaugurated a system of close contracts and careful supervision which has brought about the desired results admirably.

Briefly told, Dr. Goggin's story of the textbook fight was about as follows:

From 1882 until 1906 a great number of reader series were settled upon by the government as the official texts for the grammar grades in the schools of the Province. Several different large publishing concerns received the various contracts for these books, and the quality of text issued and the high prices obtained for them gave the publishers an exorbitant profit. In 1884 the government had edited, through its educational department, two series of readers, and had awarded the contracts for publication to two firms, after setting up the

type and electrotyping the forms. It was found that this insured a standard set

of books, but the price was still too high.

In 1906 a committee was appointed to look into the matter, and find out if the prices obtained for the books was exorbitant. This fact was found only too true. It was announced that a new series of books was to be edited and electrotyped by the government, and that in the meantime, for a period of one and a half years, the old texts were to be continued in use. Bids were declared open for the publication of the old books for the year and a half, and a committee submitted bids. The contract was let at the rate of 49 cents, whereas previously the publishers had been getting \$1.15 for the set.

When the new series of readers had been edited and electrotyped by the government, bids were opened again for their publication, there being at the same time a promise that the books would not be changed for a period of ten years, and that the contracts would hold good during that length of time. The price obtained on this series was also 49 cents, giving the public the right to purchase four large books for that price. These readers range in size from 96 to over 250 pages each, and the average price is less than 12 1-2 cents each.

Other bargains in school books which may be secured in Ontario on account of the extension of this textbook plan which were mentioned by Dr. Goggin follow: A school arithmetic of 256 pages, for 10 cents; English history book, for 25 cents; 256 pages text in hygiene, for 25 cents; speller of 208 pages, for 15 cents; a composition book of 214 pages, for 15 cents; high school composition book, for 18 cents; 24-page copy books, made of very excellent paper, for 2 cents each.

BEST WORKMANSHIP.

The fact was stressed that these books are made of the very best of paper, ink, binding and workmanship. The most rigid tests are made from time to time by the government supervisor to see that all specifications are being lived up to. The size of type, quality of paper and ink, the size of the pages and margins, presses used, quality of binding material, methods of binding and other specifications are included in the requirements laid down to the publisher. He must also employ skilled workmen at union wages to print and bind these books. He is placed under a \$5,000 bond for the fulfillment of each specification.

Dr. Goggin brought to the southern educators the good wishes of the Canadian school teachers. He expressed great pleasure at having been at the meetings, and was pleased with the enthusiasm shown by the association workers. He stated that the problems confronting the educators of this section seem to be almost identical with those of Ontario. At the conclusion of his talk he was applauded very liberally by the audience, all of whom evinced genuine interest in the discussion which he had made.

The other speaker Friday night before the general assembly of the S. E. A. was Prof. J. L. McBrien, specialist in rural education for the United States bureau of education. His subject was "Some Rural School Problems." He came as the representative of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, who was forced to be absent on account of the recent death of his son. A portion of Prof. McBrien's address follows:

"In some of the states represented in this association I have found from a recent trip through the south that there are certain local school districts, although they have the legal right and the financial ability to vote a local school tax upon themselves for a good rural school, have thus far failed to do so, but lean too

heavily upon the county and state tax for financial support, holding only the length of school term which the limited county and state tax will provide for them. Either the county and state should provide sufficient funds for a longer term of school, for better school equipment and repairs, for better salaries for better teachers, or else the local patriotism of the people should be so aroused that they are willing to vote the necessary local tax upon themselves for these better rural schools. Let them help themselves so far as possible, for it is still true that God helps them who help themselves.

"To overcome the many obstacles to educational progress under the present rural school system in a majority of the states—north as well as south, east as well as west, and for the purpose of giving every farmer boy and every farmer girl in this great nation of ours equal opportunities to those so long enjoyed by boys and girls in the town and city schools, let educational leaders everywhere unite in urging upon the patrons of these rural schools and upon administrative school officers thereof to make a careful study of the multiplied advantages of the consolidated rural school over the old time weak rural school, which in so many places has out-lived its usefulness. Consolidate or centralize the weak rural school districts into a strong central school, conveying the pupils from every part of the greater district to and from school by means of covered vans or wagons in charge of clean, capable, careful drivers. The merits of the plan may be briefly stated as follows: (1) The pupils enjoy the advantages of that interest and enthusiasm and confidence which numbers always bring; (2) pupils can be better classified and graded; (3) tardiness and irregular attendance are reduced to the minimum; (4) no quarreling, improper conduct, or improper language so common among children on their way to and from school; (5) no wet feet or wet clothing nor colds resulting therefrom; (6) pupils have the advantage of better school rooms, better lighted, better heated, better ventilated; (7) this plan is sure to result in better teachers who will be better paid.

TRAIN TOWARD FARM.

"In our campaign for better rural schools we must make the education given therein better adapted to the environment wants and needs of farmer boys and farmer girls, than we have done thus far. We may not all be political followers of the preacher whose educational gospel I now restate but I believe that we will all admit that it is good pedagogy for the rural schools: 'Let us hope that more and more our people will see to it that our schools train toward and not from the farm and the workshop. We have spoken a great deal about the dignity of labor in this country, but we have not acted up to our spoken words, for in our education we have tended to proceed upon the assumption that the educated man was to be educated away from and not toward labor. Let us show that we regard the position of the man who works with his hands as being ordinarily and in good faith as important and dignified and as worthy of consideration as that of business man or professional man. I would not have you preach an impossible ideal or if you preach an ideal that is impossible, you tend to make your pupils believe that you tend to do them the worst of wrongs—to teach them to divorce preaching from practice, to divorce the ideal that they in the abstract admire from the practical good after which they strive. Teach the boy and girl that their business is to earn their own livelihood. Teach the boy that he is to be the homemaker; the girl that she must ultimately be the home-keeper; that the work of the father is to be the bread winner, and that of the mother the housekeeper, that their work is the most important work by far in all the land; that the work of the statesman the writer the

captain of industry and all the rest is conditioned first upon the work that finds its expression in the family that supports the family. So teach the boy that he is expected to earn his own livelihood; that it is a shame and a scandal for him not to be self-dependent, not to be able to hold his own in the rough, hard work of actual life. Teach the girl that so far from being all effort, it should be a matter of pride to her to be as good a housewife as her mother was before her."

"If our farmer boys and farmer girls are to live as the men and women of tomorrow in sight of this plain, homely, practical, yet happy ideal, we must provide for them industrial rural schools wherein they may be trained for such work. By industrial schools I mean those schools which will teach the boys scientific agriculture and manual training that will fit them for twentieth century farmers; that will give the girls skill and training as housekeepers and housewives.

"Let us teach our farmer boys and farmer girls just as we would teach our town boys and town girls, that integrity and industry are the most valuable possessions that can come to young men and young women in this life; that integrity and industry are so valuable that money will not buy them; that the cunning of the thief cannot steal them; that there is no way to secure them by mortgage; that on bended knee they cannot beg them but that by honest effort and right living they can make them a veritable part of themselves; that integrity and industry still build happy homes; that every avenue of life is open to them; that capital waits upon them; that citizenship is not good without them; that they are as dear as life itself, and therefore to lay fast hold upon them—let them not go, but keep them."

MORNING SESSION.

The morning session of the association was held at Vanderbilt university. Many speakers of national note addressed the body. These speakers were: Hon. Bradford Knapp, Washington; Prof. J. I. Worster, Athens, Ga.; Dr. J. W. Fertig, Murfreesboro; Hon. Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga.; Don Carlos Ellis, Washington, Hon. J. M. Quinn of New Orleans and Hon. Barksdale Bramlett of Kentucky.

The speech of Hon. Bradford Knapp, of the United States department of agriculture, was especially interesting. He spoke on "The Farmer, His Family and the School." He said that certain recent investigations have revealed the reason why young people want to leave the farm. The investigations attribute bad roads, poor schools and few labor-saving devices in the home as the principal reasons for their leaving.

Mr. Knapp declared that these conditions may be remedied by the schools, teaching the people of the rural districts to apply science to the everyday life on the farm, or in other words, teaching them how to live. Efficient schools, good roads and happier homes will make it unnecessary to inaugurate "back to the farm" movements, as the people will never have left, the speaker said.

Hon. L. B. Evans, superintendent of schools of Augusta, Ga., spoke on "The Utilization of the School Plant in the Community Extension Work." Mr. Evans especially advocated that moving picture machines be established in all school houses and predicted that the time is not far off when this will be done. The moving picture can be made a great educational factor, said the speaker, and is now a great factor in the dissemination of knowledge. He favored the school house being used for social and religious entertainments.

Dr. J. W. Fertig, of the Middle Tennessee Normal at Murfreesboro, read an interesting paper on "A Six-Year Course of Study for the Elementary School." The speaker advised the introduction of the six-year course as practical. He favored a complete reorganization of the

elementary school course and the introduction of the longer course instead of the customary eight-grade course.

This subject was also discussed by T. J. Wootten, dean of education of the University of Georgia; Hon. Barksdale Hamlett of Kentucky, and Hon. John R. Kirk, president of the State Normal, Kirksville, Mo.

Other speakers were Miss Virginia P. Moore, Tennessee state organizer of girls' tomato clubs, and Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Rowan county, Kentucky, the originator of the "moonlight" schools.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the association was taken up wholly with departmental work. Eleven departments were scheduled to meet, and nine of these reported. These were departments having to do with the following work: Superintendence, higher education, secondary education, elementary education, kindergarten education, industrial education, normal schools, libraries and the woman's department. All these met at 2:30 p. m. in the high school building, except the library department, which met at the Carnegie library.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The following program was given in the department of higher education:

President—Dr. C. C. Thatch, Auburn, Ala.; secretary—Prof. Wm. H. Hand, Columbia, S. C.

"The Technical College and Vocational Training in the Rural Schools," Dr. Brown Ayres, president University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. "Extension Activities of Southern Colleges—What They are and What They Ought to be," W. M. Riggs, president Clemson Agricultural college, Clemson College, S. C. "Reaching the Individual Student in College Classes and Maintaining the Personal Relationship Between Faculty and Student," Dr. C. H. Barnwell, Dean of Academic department, University of Alabama, University, Alabama. "Is There Good Reason for Shortening the High School in College Courses?" J. R. Rutland, professor of English, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. "College Athletics," Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Nash-r u etaof shrdl cmfw mbmm

SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAM.

"Industrial Education in Secondary Schools and Means and Methods of Carrying the School's Influence into the Home Life of Patrons," W. A. Lewis, principal Western State Normal School, Hays, Kansas; Victor C. Kays, president First District Agricultural School, Jonesboro, Ark. "What the County High School Can Do for the Rural School," Geo. M. Lynch, state supervisor of rural schools, Gainesville, Fla.; Jas. S. Thoma, professor of secondary education, University, Ala. "School Credit for Home Duties," Chas. B. Glenn, assistant superintendent of city schools, Birmingham, Ala.; Harry H. Clark, professor of secondary education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. "A High School Training Course for Rural Teachers," Wm. K. Tate, state supervisor of rural schools, Columbia, S. C. "To What Extent Should Elective Studies be Offered in Secondary Schools?" M. Bates Stephens, state superintendent of education, Annapolis, Md.

KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM.

"The Kindergarten and the Montessori System and their Application to Modern Educational Practice in America," Miss Netta Faris, supervisor public school kindergartens, Cleveland, Ohio. Discussion:—Miss Agnes Wilson, supervisor kindergartens, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Edwina Wood, supervisor kindergartens, Columbus, Ga.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

"The Importance of Industrial Education to the South," Hon. Watt T. Brown, president board of trustees of school of

trades and industries, Ragland, Ala. "Home Economics in the College Curriculum," Miss Stella Palmer, teacher of domestic science, State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla. "University Training in Home Economics and its Relation to the Health of the Family," Miss Mary E. Sweeney, head of the home economics department, Kentucky State University, Lexington, Ky.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

"How and to What Extent Should Agriculture be Taught in Normal Schools," M. A. Leiper, Western Kentucky State Normal, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. "The Verd Peterson, Middle Tennessee State Normal, Murfreesboro, Tenn. "The Course of Study," C. W. Daugette, Alabama State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala. Discussion, W. E. Vaughn, West Tennessee State Normal School, Memphis, Tenn. "Training of Teachers for Rural Schools," Dr. J. G. Crabbe, president Eastern Kentucky State Normal, Richmond, Ky. Discussion, George W. Brack, Alabama State Normal School, Livingston, Ala. "The Functions of the Training School," President J. M. Pound, Athens, Ga. Discussion, Miss Sarah Luther, Troy, Ala.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

"Woman in the Rural Schools," Mrs. Hetty Browne, principal Rural School, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C. "Woman's Share in the Development of the Private School," Miss Martha Berry, principal Berry School, Rome, Ga. "Woman as a Factor in the Normal School," Miss Sarah E. Luther, professor of English, State Normal School, Troy, Ala. "Woman's Work in the Colleges," Dr. Irene T. Myers, dean of women, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Several of these are especially interesting to the general public. One of these was the library department, which discussed the problem of making libraries more useful generally to schools. The meeting was opened by a paper written by C. D. Johnson, librarian of the Crossit library at Memphis, on "The Library and the School." Mr. Johnson himself was absent. The paper stated that the most important duty of the school today is to teach how to read and what to read. "Self education must be carried on through books, for books reveal an idea of what ought to be," he said. He strongly advocated educators using every means to induce pupils to acquire the library habit.

D. C. Hull, superintendent of city schools at Meridian, Miss., discussed "How to Make the Library More Serviceable to Students of School Age From the Superintendent's Viewpoint." Mr. Hull said in part: "Service should be the dominant idea of libraries, and to arouse the interest of children. The teacher should co-operate by being alive to the mission of books. The librarian should get the teachers together in groups and influence them for greater co-operation." Mr. Hull also discussed the work in Meridian and how books for the different grades have been gotten together.

Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of city schools at Birmingham, read a paper on the "Organization and Administration of the High School Library." He told first of the development of these lines in the Birmingham high school and city system for the past twenty-five years or more when the city had 3,000 inhabitants and now when it claims 150,000. Dr. Phillips said, the city now has a library built by the city that has many thousands of volumes, and that it is for the whole city, not the high school alone. Since then other libraries for the individual schools have been built. Attendance at these libraries by pupils is compulsory and they are given credit for reading done there. By comparisons the speaker showed that a wonderful advance has been made in the matter of libraries in Birmingham during the past few years.

The meeting was then thrown open for

general discussion, many interesting library problems being threshed out. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, by the department of libraries of the Southern Educational association, that it is the sense of this department that a mandatory tax for a free public library be levied by legislative authority upon all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or more."

This afternoon the delegates to the convention who belong also to the library section will be taken to the Hermitage in an auto-tallyho as the guests of the librarians of Nashville. The other delegates will go by train.

SUPERINTENDENCE DEPT.

With a thorough and comprehensive address on "How to Secure Greater Efficiency in School Administration," Walter E. Miller, of the city schools of Knoxville, opened the session of the department of superintendence.

Superintendent Miller's address was largely a report of the conditions he faced as director of the Knoxville schools. Following preliminary remarks concerning the personal and business arrangement of the school system under his immediate supervision, he divided his address into two important heads, discussing first the superintendent as business manager in the school, and second, the superintendent as administrator in the school. His remarks were practical and of great suggestive value to his hearers. He introduced methods by which the director of the schools might increase his efficiency and administrative capacity, and might be of more service to those in whose welfare he worked. Stating that the ordinary routine duties of the superintendent were unnecessary in making his services of the most value, he showed that the spirit of co-operation and co-ordination played the greatest part in the life of the directors of the school. He said that good superintendence always encourages and never depresses. Heading his remarks on the superintendent as an efficient administrator with the quotation, "There are many men 'born' to administrative affairs; there are none 'born' to supervise schools," he stated that while he did not wholly believe in the statement, he thought that there was more fact than poetry in it.

Following Superintendent Miller's address a general discussion took place, entered into by all present and led by the speaker. An interesting response was made to the address by Superintendent Richards of Ardmore, Okla., who suggested the introduction into the school system of the state superintendents of all the different departments of educational work who were to have under them supervisors.

The next speaker on the program was Superintendent Roland B. Daniels of the city schools of Columbus, Ga., who addressed the meeting on "Results of Industrial Education in the Columbus, Ga. Public Schools." Superintendent Daniels' remarks were from observation and experience, and formed one of the most interesting addresses of the afternoon. He spoke on the different phases of the compulsory system of domestic science and manual training which had been introduced into the schools of Columbus fifteen years ago, and which had since then grown in importance and influence.

He discussed a distinct division of the work, showing the efforts to adapt the work of the school to the life of the community, the most valuable asset of the educational system. Discussing the work of the negro industrial school, he showed that five years of industrial training had even both negro boys and girls there, the boys being trained in the workshops and blacksmith shops, and the girls in departments devoted to the teaching of cooking, sewing, washing and ironing. He showed how this system of training the negro in the industrial school was a decided success, both morally and from an economic standpoint. He stated that results derived in this school were always good.

Superintendent Daniels stated that the

public school system included three divisions of work, academic, industrial and social. Under the industrial division he said that instruction in gardening and shop work was given the boys, while the girls were taught cooking, sewing and poultry raising. In the social division of work the teachers are required to live at the school and keep an open house.

The next speaker was Dr. E. L. Roberts, of Nashville, who delivered an instructive and valued address on "School Hygiene."

The speaker talked upon the subject of caring for the child's bodily as well as mental welfare. He said the child's mind had been cultivated in the schools in some cases to the detriment of his bodily welfare. It is necessary, he stated, that both mind and body be cared for by the child's instructors. In the past the educators of the country have been neglecting the physical welfare of mankind to the detriment of the human race, but are now waking up to the fact. Dr. Roberts stated that the instructors in our schools would not have been a bit more unreasonable if they had begun by training the child physically and neglected his mental welfare.

There are three lines of work, stated the speaker, that the physical welfare efforts now introduced in the educational system of the country must and will take, namely, the actual training and cultivation of the child's body by physical men with a view of segregating him against environments and the dangers of his environments; and an examination into his physical welfare by medical men with a view of segregating him in order that he might get the best out of life.

Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of the city schools of Birmingham, Ala., next addressed the meeting on "Mechanism and Life in Elementary School Work." The speaker dealt in an interesting manner on the purpose and value of organization for the school, urging that there be included in the organization directing the educational interests of the country, all the elements of the community. "Too many of our school systems deal only with the children and do not include the elements of the community," he said. "The real life of a school system is the spirit of co-operation among all parts of the community as well as in the school. The teacher should utilize and organize all the assets of the community for the elevation of the educational system."

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

The program for this morning will be as follows:

"The Supervision of Rural Schools," Prof. T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools, Frankfort, Ky.; discussion, Miss Mabel Williams, president Tennessee School Officials' Association, Memphis. "The Efficient Country School," Dr. D. B. Johnson, president Winthrop Normal Industrial college, Rock Hill, S. C.; discussion, Hon. J. J. Doyno, president State Normal school, Conway, Ark.

"How Shall We Meet the Necessity for Better Trained Teachers in Our Country Schools?" Hon. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh, C.; Hon. R. L. Jones, president State Normal school, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; discussion, Wm. E. Halbrook, superintendent schools, Choctaw, Ark.

"The Right Kind of Education for the Southern Negro," "In the City," Prof. R. Guy, vocational director Charleston public schools, Charleston, S. C.; "In the Country," Prof. Jackson Davis, state supervisor, Richmond, Va.; discussion, H. J. Willingham, state superintendent of education, Montgomery, Ala. "The Plans and Spirit of the Slater and Jeanes Funds Boards," Dr. James Dillard, president Jeanes fund; director Slater fund, New Orleans, La. "Some Suggestions as to Organization," Hon. R. C. Stearnes, state superintendent of public instruction, Richmond, Va.; discussion, Prof. J. C. Fant, professor of secondary education, University, Miss. Reports of committees, election of officers and general business.

During the afternoon the delegates will go on an excursion to the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson. A special rate of about \$1 will be charged.

Racial Co-operation - 1913 Conferences, White **CO-OPERATION NECESSARY FOR WELFARE OF BOTH RACES**

Editor Constitution: I have read with extreme interest your editorial, "The Truth About the Negro," in last Sunday's Constitution. Your estimate of the worth of the work of the negro colleges is peculiarly gratifying to me, and accords with a recent testimonial received from a group of influential citizens regarding the work and influence of Atlanta University.

I am glad that you place the blame for whatever mistakes may have been made in the educational system jointly upon the north and the south, and not upon one section exclusive of the other. This prepares the way for co-operation, and if we are to realize real progress in the solution of the perplexing problems arising from the presence of the two races in this nation, it must be through co-operation of the people of both races and of all sections for the benefit of all concerned.

It is not likely that both races and all sections will be in absolute accord as to the means, educational and other, which are best suited to remedy the deplorable conditions of those whom you speak of as "the ninety and nine." Probably no two thoughtful individuals will agree absolutely. Certainly it is a mistake to suppose that the people of the south are of one mind in this matter. Nothing can be gained by working at odds and if men agree on six points out of ten, it is better to work together on six points than to stand apart and fight over the four upon which they do not agree. Your strong editorial invites a frank discussion which ought to clear the air of misunderstandings, so that all the forces of good may unite to work against the evil conditions you enumerate.

There is room for a difference of opinion regarding the comparison which you make of the condition of the negroes under slavery and now after fifty years of freedom. One unquestionable good result of the combined efforts of north and south in education is the reduction of illiteracy to about 30 per cent among them. Whatever obstacles they may have to meet under freedom as tillers of the soil, it is a significant fact that the negroes own farm lands and buildings in the United States worth \$273,000,000, and that in Georgia they own 15,698 farms, valued at \$20,540,910. If in the days of slavery there were better trained and more capable servants, and even if in the better families their material and moral welfare was assured, still it was at best under a system of benevolence, and we all must agree with President Wilson when he says, "Benevolence never developed a man or a nation. We do not want a benevolent government. We want a free and a just government. Every one of the great schemes of social uplift which are now so much debated by a noble people amongst us is based, when rightly conceived, upon justice, not upon benevolence."

It still remains true, as you say, that among the masses of the negro race there is a deplorably large number who seem to be uninfluenced in matters of industry, intelligence and morality by the efforts of the churches and of the schools. There are hopeful evidences of awakened interest on the part of the southern churches in the missionary problem which lies at their doors. One of the most successful summer vacation Bible schools in this city last summer was the negro school fostered by the Central Presbyterian church. The Presbyterian church, south, is doing much for the negroes in Louisville, Ky., through the missionary efforts of the Rev. John Little. One of the most devoted and efficient of southern women engaged in work for the negroes was prompted to enter this field by the very thought which you suggest, the inconsistency of foreign missionary effort to the exclusion of the missionary work needed among the negroes at our very doors. I refer to Miss Mary Debardeleben, who is doing settlement work for the negroes in Augusta under the auspices of the Methodist church, south.

One to a Hundred.

It is probably fair to assume that about one out of one hundred of the negroes come under the direct instruction of the institutions of higher training supported both by the north and by the south, but it is fair to say that indirectly these institutions have reached and benefited a much larger proportion of the race. It is natural that the remainder unaffected by the moral and intellectual influences of education should present an appalling problem, because they are much more in evidence than the thrifty, law-abiding classes. The question is, "What influences can be brought to bear upon this great discouraging mass to act as a saving leaven?" The churches will doubtless assume a growing responsibility, but the great task must rest upon the schools, and chiefly upon the public schools supported by the taxes of the people. If the normal schools and colleges can thoroughly equip men and women as efficient teachers and fill them with the spirit of service, they have accomplished their first and most important duty. Beyond this they must exert a wholesome influence upon the communities in which they are located; but the masses of the people will be reached most effectively through the public school system.

In a recent report the superintendent of schools, of Atlanta, describes the deplorable condition of the public schools, concluding:

"We are trying to put nine hundred negro children in schools that have a seating capacity for only four hundred and fifty. It is true that we have sixty and seventy children in rooms that were meant to accommodate only about forty."

From his report it appears that conditions are bad as a whole, and conditions for the negroes are worse than those for the white children. In the lower grades many

of the schools have two sessions. A teacher is expected to meet sixty students in the morning and then, after a short interval, their great task, this, as I understand it, is the privilege of those who would work together to eliminate the deplorable conditions among the masses. And for this and because there is not seating capacity. Within this the north and the south, the public conditions such as they are, it is not surprising that the results are not altogether encouraging. churches must all co-operate.

EDWARD T. WARE,

President of Atlanta University.

Atlanta, Ga.

SOCIOLOGISTS END ATLANTA MEETING

Address of Dr. Henry Stiles Bradley on "The Drag on Modern Civilization," Feature of Day.

Constitution 4-30-13

SOCIOLOGISTS HONOR PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER

Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president, was appointed, corresponding secretary of the sociological congress for the state of Virginia. In selecting Miss Wilson, it was not done because of her prominent position, but for the fact that she is rapidly becoming one of the leading sociological workers in the country. It is thought that Miss Wilson will wield much influence in that state, and in all probability she will be present at the next meeting of the Southern Sociological congress.

The second annual conference of the Southern Sociological congress passed into history last night at one of the most brilliant meetings ever held in Wesley Memorial church.

At the morning session what was pronounced one of the most scholarly addresses of the entire conference was delivered by a former Atlanta man—Dr. Henry Stiles Bradley, now of Worcester, Mass., who spoke on "The Drag on Modern Civilization."

So much was Mrs. E. W. Cole, founder of the congress, impressed by this address that she is going to have copies of it printed and sent to every minister and priest in America.

"Dr. Bradley's address is a masterpiece of learning and presentation," she said. "It is of more value to the world than many thousand sermons. The matter contained in it is a torch by which the way of humanity will be illumined."

The address, in part, was as follows:

Not Much Advance in Folks.

"We have made tremendous advance in our discoveries and inventions, but

Practical Training.

Several southern cities have introduced courses of domestic science and manual arts into the public schools. Here is an effort to meet directly the need of well-trained domestic servants and mechanics. Why could not such courses be introduced more generally? Atlanta university is prepared to furnish teachers in these branches and has already done so for other southern cities.

It is well known that there are agricultural high schools for white youth in the eleven congressional districts supported by taxation. There are no corresponding schools supported by public funds for the education of negro youth. There have been organized and carried to a successful issue many corn clubs among the white boys stimulating an interest in the diversification of crops and there have also been organized canning clubs among the girls. In order to stimulate industry and thrift among the negroes at least as great effort should be put forth by the public as is found necessary for the same purpose among the white people.

The question is, "How can we make this comparatively small number of negroes, who have received the advantages of the colleges and normal schools, the means of leavening 'the many-millioned mass' of the race?" Is it not by co-operating with them in every effort for the welfare of their people? Is it not by giving them and their people every possible encouragement, by taking a genuine interest in everything which they are now doing? There are two organizations of comparatively recent birth among the negroes in Atlanta through which they are trying to make conditions better—the Gate City Free Kindergarten association, which supports five free kindergartens for some of the most destitute of the children of the race, and the Neighborhood union, which has six branches working for social betterment in negro communities. We all should know more of these and similar enterprises.

By some means there must be re-established, upon a different basis, the mutual confidence which seems to have characterized the relations between the races under the old regime. Such relationships should be based not upon benevolence, which was the best attitude during slavery, but rather upon the principles of even-handed justice, which make an earnest effort to open to the people of one race as well as to those of another all agencies which make for intelligence, industry and morality.

To realize that there is a growing number of earnest, intelligent negro men and women who appreciate that the responsibility of helping their own people out of the slough of ignorance and immorality rests largely upon themselves, to have confidence in their good purposes, not to fall into the

we have not made much in folks. About the only realm of which we can think that man has not made a serious effort to master is the realm of self. Not until our day has man's attention been turned seriously to the scientific development of the race, or the improvement of the human species.

From 1890 to 1910, the insane persons in every year in the United States increased from 74,000 to 250,000. Four per cent of our population belong to this class of insane. We are spending every year in the United States thirty millions of dollars for the maintenance of hospitals and such institutions for the care of these dependents.

"What is the remedy? The first thing I would suggest is the diffusion of the knowledge of these conditions. It is a matter that must be taken up by all the schools of the state, public and private. I maintain that it is utterly stupid and inexpressibly foolish and henceforth will be criminally negligent for us to continue year after year to require the boys and girls who go into our common schools to familiarize themselves with a little of Latin, Greek, French and German, while they may be absolutely ignorant of the fundamental law of biology. We talk in high phrases about the cultural advantage of Greek roots and Latin declensions, and are neglecting the basic principles of reproduction. The old bogey of immodesty must not frighten us any longer.

"It is now time for us as intelligent men and women, to apply the fundamental laws of biology to ourselves."

Dr. A. J. Barton, of Waco, Texas, delivered a strong address on "The White Man's Task in the Uplift of the Negro." "The white man's task is not so much to provide specific solutions for the negro, but to handle the problem as a human one and the whites and blacks will each be benefited," he said.

"Politics and Social Service" was the subject taken by Dr. Paxton Hibbett, of New York city. "In order to bring fulfillment to the legitimate hope of the people for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we must have in our laws and our body politics that high ideal of citizenship which makes for protection and development of each. A civilization that has no vision must perish."

A strong warning against young girls leaving their homes for the city without friends at the destination was sounded by Dr. Olin C. Baker, of New York city, in his address on "Travelers' Aid Work in America." "The travelers' aid work under the present existing social order is absolutely necessary for the protection of girl travelers," he said.

Education and Social Welfare. Dr. Henry Cope's address "On the Relation of Education to Social Welfare" was masterful in its presentation.

"No institution can be called educational which does not teach what is decent and right, what duty demands and honor requires of us," he said. "We should drop some of the frills in our school curriculum and teach the fundamental, namely the difference between right and wrong. The school is the place in which the state prepares its future citizens for citizenship, therefore we should interpret all the work of the school in terms of social service in order that the pupil may be thoroughly prepared for his life's duty when he goes out into the world."

The last meeting of the church and social service conference was held in the afternoon at the Central Congregational church, when Dr. John M. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., delivered his address, "The South's Immigration Problem," declaring that "the south has no alarming immigrant problem except as it shares the problem of the nation."

Dr. Warren H. Wilson delivered a strong address on "The Socialized Rural Church," in which he pointed out that the trouble was such that do not serve.

The department of public health and the department of child welfare met in united session in the First Baptist church and discussed the matter of community program in protecting and developing the efficiency of child life and also of improving sanitary conditions that will eliminate physical unfitness in our citizenship. Dr. A. J. McKelway and Dr. W. S. Rankin presided.

A very able paper on "How to Enlist the Courts and Prison Authorities of the South in Working for Reforms" was read by Phillip Weltner, of Atlanta, Ga., at the conference on courts and prisons. He said, in part, that in order to reform any man committed to prison it would be necessary for court authorities to be in sympathy with the spirit of "Reformation" rather than sitting in cold judgment upon those who came under their supervision.

WOMEN OF SOUTH PLEAD FOR JUSTICE TO NEGRO

Southern Methodist Women's Council Goes on Record in Remarkable

Document, in Which Duty of White People to Black People is Fully

Recognized. Based on Address of Miss DeBardeleben, Hearts of Noble

Women Are Touched.

See Birmingham 4/19/13.

Touched by the remarkable, forceful and highly Christian address of Miss Mary J. DeBardeleben, teacher in Paine College, Augusta, Ga., who early in the session spoke on "Africa at Home," before the Missionary Women's Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has been in session during the past ten days in this city at the First Methodist Church, South, the large body of noble white women passed a strong set of resolutions, which in all essentials commit the best element of the white South to a better attitude and better actions towards the negro.

The report was read for the Committee on Social Service by Miss Virginia Conway, Secretary of the committee, and was unanimously passed by the Council. Dr. M. J. Moore declared

conditions and needs among the Negroes, locally, throughout the South; to arouse the women of our auxiliaries to a sense of their personal duty, as Christian Southerners, to meet the needs and ameliorate the conditions of those of this backward race who are in their midst, by personal service and sympathy. We recommend the giving of this sympathy and service in any of all of the following ways:

"(a) By learning the needs of Negro Sunday schools; teaching their Bible classes, training their teachers in modern Sunday school methods, helping grade their schools and offering such other assistance as may be needed.

Assist Negro Women.

"(b) By assisting Negro women in forming and directing missionary societies in their churches, giving them information and other help, especially in regard to home mission work among the poorer classes of their own race.

"(c) By looking into the needs of the Negro public schools; requiring of the public authorities that their premises be kept sanitary; helping to secure colored teachers of a high grade, and favoring the introduction of industrial training.

"(d) By looking after the recreation, or lack of it, of Negro children

and young people; by endeavoring to interest the Christian women of all denominations in securing for them opportunities for clean play, in play grounds supervised by good Negro women or men; securing co-operation with Negro Y. M. and Y. W. Christian Associations, where these exist

"(e) By securing from Boards of Education permission to use Negro school houses as community centers; organizing and assisting the better classes of Negroes in each community to take charge of these community centers and supervise them for their pleasure and instruction of their own race. By interesting white people in the movement, securing white physicians and others to talk on personal and community hygiene, care of children, temperance and other matters.

Justice for Negroes.

"(f) By visiting the local jails; by ascertaining the measure of justice accorded Negroes in the local courts, and by creating a sentiment for justice to youthful criminals whom wise treatment may reform.

"(g) By studying Negro living conditions, and their bearing on sickness, inefficiency and crime. By bringing these conditions to the attention of the public. By insisting that the local authorities enforce in the Negro district the sanitary regulations of the community. By securing for Negroes a water supply sufficient for health and decency. By helping the Negroes of the better class to organize among their people civic clubs, where the young may be trained in community cleanliness and righteousness.

"(h) By creating in the local white community higher ideals in regard to the relation between the two races. By standing for full and equal justice in all departments of life; by endeavoring to secure for the backward race not only the full measure of development of which they are capable, but the unmolested possession and enjoyment of all legitimate rewards of honest work. By standing, in short, for the full application, to the Negroes and to ourselves, of the Mosaic law of justice: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"Whereas, in dealing with certain crimes committed by unchristianized or degenerate Negroes, there has been in some States a slow and cumbersome administration of criminal law, and in others where quick justice is made possible so strong a race prejudice that it provokes a spirit of defiance of the law, so that there results lynching—a crime against the law of justice, human and divine.

Deplore Mob Violence.

"Therefore, be it resolved:

"1. That we deplore the demoralizing influence of mob violence upon communities and especially upon the youth of the land of both races who are incited to a contempt of law resulting in moral degeneracy and the overthrow of justice.

"2. That we as women engage in Christian social service for the full redemption of our social order, do protest in the name of outraged justice against the savagery of lynching.

"3. That we call upon lawmakers and enforcers of the law and upon all who value justice and righteousness to recognize their duty to the law and to the criminal classes. We appeal to them to arouse public opinion against mob violence, and to enforce the law against those who defy it. We do hereby pledge ourselves to increasing prayer and effort in behalf of these classes, the very environment of whose lives breeds crime."



MISS PATTIE BROWN

Crowned Queen of the Contest by Miss Josie Davis.